

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1970

Established 1887

ATLANTA, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium today narrowly won the vote of the Atlanta Braves to join the National League.

Court as Vote of 18 Elections, Local Ones

Robert Siner
ON, Dec. 21.—The court today narrowly won the vote of the Atlanta Braves to join the National League.

Justice Black held that the lower voting age and in this he was of Justice Warren E. Burger.

Justice Black held that the lower voting age and in this he was of Justice Warren E. Burger.

Justice Black held that the lower voting age and in this he was of Justice Warren E. Burger.

Justice Black held that the lower voting age and in this he was of Justice Warren E. Burger.

City Family of 4 Needs \$10,664 a Year

For Intermediate Living Standard
BUDGET, Dec. 21 (AP)—A three-day session of Warsaw Pact defense ministers scheduled to start here today was postponed by common consent to an unspecified later date, the news agency MTI reported.



EAGER LEADER—Edward Gierek (center), new first secretary of the Polish Communist party, receiving a delegation of workers from a Plock oil refinery at the Central Committee building in Warsaw yesterday.

Brezhnev Confident Gierek Will Succeed

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (NYT)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today congratulated Edward Gierek on his election as Poland's new party chief and said the Soviet Union was convinced that the Polish leadership "will successfully overcome those difficulties which took place recently."

Gierek Viewed as Pragmatist Who Will Focus on Economy

By James Feron
WARSAW, Dec. 21 (NYT)—Western diplomats in Warsaw seemed optimistic today over the formation of the new Polish regime under 57-year-old Edward Gierek.

Appointed yesterday to replace an ailing and discredited Wladyslaw Gomulka, Mr. Gierek was seen by these observers as a pragmatic leader who could be expected to concentrate for some time on improving the nation's economy.

Political experts were unable, however, to provide any firm assessments of the ideological leaning of the new Politburo, which includes four members just appointed with Mr. Gierek.

A major question remained over the status and the role to be played by Mieczyslaw Moczar, former interior minister and head of the secret police, who was thought to have lost favor with the leadership.

All bets hedged
All assessments remained heavily hedged as foreign and diplomatic observers waited for the new first secretary of the Polish Communist party to make his first administrative and economic moves.

here on yesterday's changes in Warsaw and on the stormy developments of the last week in Poland.

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to reflect the Soviet Union's hope that the departure of Wladyslaw Gomulka from the scene would help end the disorders as quickly as possible. The telegram also indicated that, at least publicly, Moscow had no objections to Mr. Gomulka's being dropped as Poland's leader, despite his close ties to the Kremlin authorities.

Mr. Gierek was told in the telegram that "our party and the Soviet people know you well as a prominent party leader and statesman of people's Poland, a sincere friend of the Soviet Union, a staunch Communist-Internationalist."

"We are firmly convinced that the party of Polish Communists—the creation of the working class and its revolutionary traditions, and its militant vanguard—will be able to overcome successfully the difficulties which have taken place in the life of the country recently and will rally all

working people in the struggle for the ideals of Socialism, for the good of man, in the name of man," Mr. Brezhnev said.

Western diplomats speculated that the Kremlin had been concerned about the growing sense of disorder in Poland, whatever its feeling about the wisdom of Mr. Gomulka's decision to raise food prices recently. The fact that workers were in the vanguard of the demonstrations must have particularly worried Moscow.

But the diplomats said they doubted that Moscow put any special pressure on Mr. Gomulka to resign, or made any effort to promote Mr. Gierek. Developments in Warsaw probably moved too slowly. But the Polish leadership probably could guess that Mr. Gierek, a well-known Communist leader, with many contacts in Moscow, would be acceptable to the Kremlin.

Carrot and Stick
Probably, the diplomats reasoned, Moscow, through its embassy in Warsaw, urged the Poles to move decisively to end the disorders, with a combination of carrot and stick—a promise to take a new look at the price and wage system and stern measures against rioters. Since Mr. Gomulka was so closely identified with the new policy, he probably had to be ousted, diplomats said.

Three years ago, when the Czechoslovak party was considering the ouster of Antonin Novotny as first secretary, Mr. Brezhnev flew to Prague but also told the Czechoslovak party leaders that he would take no side in their deliberations. Soviet leaders, in fact, congratulated Alexander Dubcek warmly when he took over from Mr. Novotny in January 1968, but played the decisive role in forcing his ouster in 1969, several months after the Warsaw Pact intervention.

Until Mr. Brezhnev's telegram, which was read over Moscow radio and television tonight, the Soviet press had confined itself to reprinting Polish news agency reports on the developments in Poland over the past week. There had been no independent comment.

Czech Greetings
VIENNA, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Gustav Vlasak, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, sent a telegram today to Mr. Gierek wishing him "and all the leading comrades as well as the whole Polish United Workers party much success in your responsible work," the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, said.

Ceausescu Message
VIENNA, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who also is leader of the Romanian Communist party, today telegraphed Mr. Gierek: "I wish you full success in the fulfillment of this high responsibility..."

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 21 (AP)—A 6-year-old boy apparently has become the first person in medical history to survive a case of rabies.

Dr. Michael Bagwick of the United States Public Health Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, told a news conference here that this is the first documented case of a human surviving the disease.

An Ohio Department of Health official said the boy, Michael Winkler of Willsboro, Ohio, was bitten on the thumb by a bat while he was sleeping Oct. 10.

The bat apparently entered the Winkler home through the attic. The bat was captured and placed in a glass jar. It was sent the next day to the Ohio health department, where tests proved it rabid.

Treatment on the boy began the next day. He was given duck embryo vaccine, standard rabies shots, but still developed the disease, becoming lethargic, partly paralyzed in his left arm, and had trouble speaking.

He was admitted to St. Rita's Hospital in Lima on Nov. 3. The boy was given anticonvulsant medication, oxygen, and a tracheotomy was performed. Three weeks ago he began to improve. Doctors said the youth is still weak and has speech problems, but has otherwise apparently returned to normal.

Spain Sees 'Red Plot,' Will Beef Up Its Army

MADRID, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco said tonight that Spain was the victim of a Communist campaign waged around the controversial trial of 16 Basque nationalist guerrillas, and warned that the government would maintain public order "at all cost."

The 67-year-old admiral promised more equipment, better training and other improvements for the Spanish armed forces, and praised the police and the para-military Civil Guards, who he said had been the subject of "vile calumnies."

Some deputies in the Cortes (parliament) drummed their feet in disapproval as he began speaking, while others applauded.

But before he launched into his heretofore policy speech, Adm. Carrero Blanco announced that he was speaking in the name of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, "who has disposed that I be his spokesman."

His warning came after informed sources revealed that some influential generals in the Spanish Army were pressing for Gen. Franco to appoint a prime minister and install a more broadly based cabinet.

He called for national unity, said that Spain's foreign currency reserves have doubled while wages were increasing, and promised improved living standards and a war on tax-dodgers.

The climax of the admiral's hour-long statement came when he launched into a violent attack on "the subversive action of Communism" which, he said, was trying to corrupt Spain's morals, religious beliefs and traditions.

against our country, inflicted with calumnies and insults, depicting us as if we were a barbarous country where justice did not offer basic procedural guarantees...

"Simultaneously with the fomenting of the anti-Spanish campaign abroad, agents of subversion inside Spain instigated university incidents and strikes, and disturbances of order in the streets."

Finally, the admiral said, the ETA committed a new crime by kidnapping West Germany's honor-

ary consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Behn, in order to coerce the administration of justice and make more difficulties for Spain. The government is doing everything it can to recover the consul, but the blame for the kidnapping must be put on the ETA, he said.

In a reference to international pressure over the Burgos trial, Adm. Carrero Blanco said: "The Spanish people reject, with violent indignation, all types of foreign

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Adm. Carrero Blanco addressing Cortes yesterday.

5,000 to Leave Okinawa
U.S. Combat Forces in Japan To Drop by 12,000 by Mid-'71

By Takashi Oka
TOKYO, Dec. 21 (NYT)—The United States today announced long-awaited plans to take most of its combat forces out of Japan, reducing personnel by 12,000 men down to 28,000 by mid-1971.

The plan has been under discussion with Japan for several weeks. Japanese sources leaked it to a local newspaper three weeks ago.

Phantom F-4 fighters, the main U.S. Air Force combat units, will be re-deployed to South Korea and Okinawa. Seventh Fleet headquarters will be moved from Yokosuka Naval Base to Sasebo in southern Japan.

It was also announced today that American forces on Okinawa, now numbering about 40,000 men, will be reduced by 5,000 men as several Air Force and Army facilities are closed down on the island, which is to revert to Japan in 1972.

Ten thousand Japanese employees and 2,800 Okinawans will be affected by the two moves.

The Tokyo announcement came at the close of a high-level consultative committee meeting under the U.S.-Japan security treaty. Ambassador Armin H. Meyer and Adm. John S. McCain Jr., U.S. commander in the Pacific, represented the United States while Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi and Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone represented Japan.

Courts-Martial Sought, Denied In Case of Soviet Defector

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The Coast Guard today recommended a court-martial for Rear Adm. William B. Ellis and his second in command for their decision to return a seaman who defected from a Soviet fishing vessel.

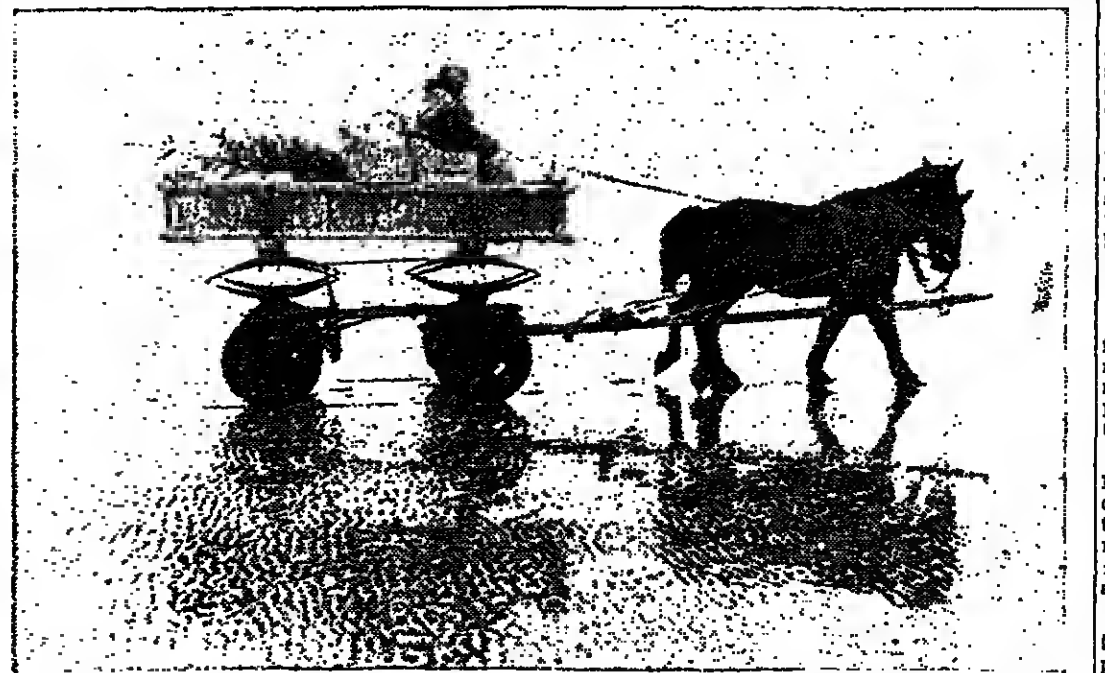
But Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe overruled the recommendation and the two officers agreed to retire.

"I regret that the proud history of the U.S. Coast Guard, which has given shelter to hundreds of political refugees, was not upheld in this tragic incident," Mr. Volpe said.

The defector, a Lithuanian seaman named Simas Kudirka, boarded the cutter Vigilant Nov. 23 while his Soviet fishing vessel was moored alongside the cutter in U.S. territorial waters off Massachusetts.

The captain of the cutter—Comdr. Ralph Eustis—was told by Adm. Ellis and Capt. Fletcher Brown, chief of staff of the First Coast Guard District, Boston, and his second in command to return Mr. Kudirka to the Russian ship. Mr. Kudirka refused to go, but was overpowered by Russian seamen who were allowed to board the cutter and return to the Soviet ship.

The captain of the cutter—Comdr. Ralph Eustis—was told by Adm. Ellis and Capt. Fletcher Brown, chief of staff of the First Coast Guard District, Boston, and his second in command to return Mr. Kudirka to the Russian ship. Mr. Kudirka refused to go, but was overpowered by Russian seamen who were allowed to board the cutter and return to the Soviet ship.



SANTA IS AS SANTA CAN BE—Without a ripple of ho-ho-hos, a flock of flashy reindeer, a gleaming sled or a red suit, Christmas comes to the island of Newwerk, in the North Sea, as K.H. Brutt delivers good cheer. Mr. Brutt, as postman, has been crossing the shoal from Cuxhaven, West Germany, for some 30 years now.

Regime Takes Hard Line

Spain Sees Red Conspiracy, Vows to Beef Up Its Army

(Continued from Page 1)

interference in questions which affect their own sovereignty."

He said that the army officers of the Burgos court-martial were men of honor, and "an insult to the army is an insult to all the Spanish people."

Rebutting defense charges that some of the Burgos prisoners had suffered police tortures, he added that Spain rejected the "vile calumnies" about the behavior of the police.

"Let everyone be certain that any outbreak of subversion will be totally smashed," he said. "No one who attacks the public peace will do so with impunity."

He said the government denied accusations that it was politically regressive or immobile, but he excluded the formation of political parties in the future.

In Burgos, the panel of army judges is still officially considering its verdicts against the 16 Basques, six of whom face possible death sentences for their alleged part in the murder of a police inspector at San Sebastian in 1969.

Their deliberations have already lasted 12 days and informed sources tonight said the verdicts might not be announced until after Christmas.

Soviet Hijackers May Face Death

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Soviet prosecutors today asked for the death penalty for two men accused of masterminding an alleged aircraft hijacking plot in Leningrad, informants in Leningrad said.

The sources said the chief prosecutor of Leningrad, Sergei Soloviev, asked the court to sentence Maj. Mark Dymshits and Edvard Kuznetsov to death before a firing squad, the customary manner of execution in the Soviet Union.

He asked for prison sentences of five to 15 years for nine other persons in the hijacking case, which involves mostly Jews who are accused of plotting to divert an airplane to Helsinki. It is the usual practice in Soviet courts to give a lesser sentence than that requested by the prosecutor.

Prosecutor Soloviev, the sources said, denied that the trial had anti-Semitic overtones. "This is not an anti-Jewish trial," he said, "the sources quoted him as saying. 'This is an anti-Soviet trial.'"

1,000 Motorists Rescued
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (AP).—Highway authorities reported Saturday night that they had rescued about 1,000 motorists stranded nearly 24 hours in knee-deep snow along a 46-mile section of California's major inland highway. But they said that the highway was still closed to traffic.

Meanwhile, Spain today declared an official boycott of French ships in Spanish ports in reply to similar action by French dockworkers in protest over the Burgos trial. Enrique Garcia Ramal, minister in charge of the government-controlled labor unions, said Spanish dock workers have been ordered not to load or unload French ships at any Spanish port as of Wednesday.

Bonn Aide Meets Basques
SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the Basque association Anai Artea said here today the Bonn government has sent a special envoy to French Basque territory to negotiate the release of the kidnapped West German consul, Eugen Beihl. The spokesman, the Rev. Pierre Larzabal, would not name the envoy, but said: "Talks between the Basque revolutionary government and the West German envoy have reached a particularly active phase."

"We learned today through reliable sources that the judge at Burgos has already decided to sentence three of the accused to death," he added.

Father Larzabal, speaking to reporters today, said Mr. Beihl was in good physical condition and had just received a letter from his wife.

34 Seized in Seville
SEVILLE, Dec. 21 (AP).—Police announced tonight that they had detained a group of 34 persons—among them several teenagers—on charges of belonging to the outlawed Communist party of the southern Spanish city. The juveniles were released after questioning before parents.

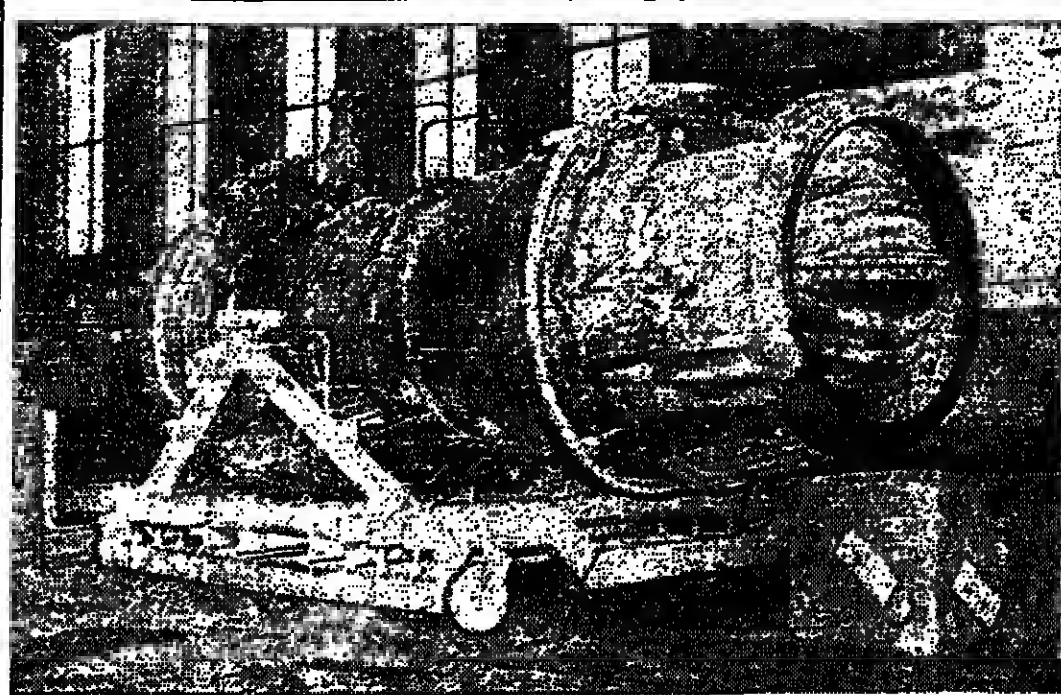
Among those seized, police said, was a lawyer believed to be the leader of the Communist youths of this city.

The youths, according to the police, had carried out subversive acts such as throwing illegal leaflets, painting anti-Franco slogans and burning public buses in demonstrations.

French Doctors Fined In Sarrazin Death

MONTPELLIER, France, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Two surgeons were convicted of manslaughter today in the death of Albertine Sarrazin, the best-selling French author who died in a kidney-removal operation in 1967.

A court gave surgeons Roger Schillito and Henri Pietra suspended two-month prison terms and fined them 10,000 francs (\$1,800) each. Charges of negligence had been brought by the 39-year-old novelist's husband, Julien, who was awarded symbolic damages of one franc. He had asked 250,000 francs to finance a foundation in her honor.



FOOD FOR CANNIBALS—One of the engines of the British VC-10 airliner which was hijacked by Palestinians and forced to land in Jordan—where it was destroyed—is back in London. The salvaged engine will be cannibalized for spare parts.

Gierek Is Viewed as a Pragmatist

(Continued from Page 1)

pointment was considerably more guarded than the almost gleeful reaction of most Poles, although their first expression invariably focused on Mr. Gomulka's resignation rather than on the new leader.

A man who came to fix the curtains arrived with a wide grin and a limited message intended to bridge a language gap. "Gomulka kaput," he said. A neighbor said simply, "Things will be better now."

Another Polish worker put it differently. "Things could not be worse." But he added that Mr. Gierek was "a good man—a coal miner with an engineering degree."

New Shakeup Seen
WARSAW, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Top-level changes in the Polish government will follow the upheaval in the Communist party leadership, diplomatic sources said today.

Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, the regime's chief spokesman during the weekend Baltic food riots, will be among the first to go, the sources said. There was speculation he would be kicked upstairs to the figurehead job of president.

President Marian Spychalski was ousted from the Communist party Politburo along with Mr. Gomulka and three other members yesterday. Mr. Spychalski is expected to lose the presidency soon.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz, 59, as head of the government, shared the blame with Mr. Gomulka for the sharp food price increases that brought on the riots. During the riots, Mr. Cyrankiewicz made most of the major government statements, including an attack on rioters as "hooligans," which angered many Poles.

The Polish parliament had been

scheduled to meet today to debate the 1971 budget. But parliament officials said it would meet later, and it was thought the meeting would be postponed until government changes are ready to be ratified by the parliament members.

The government said the ports of Gdansk (Danzig) and Gdynia, where the riots began last Monday, were quiet today, with 80 percent of the rebellious shipyard workers back at their jobs.

But Szczecin (formerly Stettin), another Baltic port which had the worst rioting, was still sealed off. Telephone lines were out and there was no word of the situation there.

A general strike was reported continuing in Szczecin.

Briton Tells of Violence

SOUTH SHIELDS, England, Dec. 21 (AP).—A British shipyard worker back from Poland said today that he saw Polish police deliberately fire into crowds and hit a teen-age boy.

Stephen Ricks, 23, one of a party sent out by a South Shields firm on a ship-painting contract in the Baltic port of Gdynia, told a reporter.

"We arrived last Thursday morning in the city and booked in at the Baltic Hotel. We were awakened at 5 p.m. by shots and the sound of helicopters and shooting crowds."

In the street, Mr. Ricks and his workmates had to scatter from volleys of fire. He said:

"It sounded like automatic rifle fire bursting around us, and I saw blue-coated policemen deliberately aiming pistols at the crowd and firing."

"Then the police in 400 yards to join in beating people up. The crowds included lots of young people."

In another clash near a railway station, he said, he saw a mob stone the police, who fired into the crowd.

"I saw the crowd running back as the shots were fired," Mr. Ricks said.

"Then a boy of about 14 fell on his face and lay still."

"His friends dashed back for him and rolled him over. Blood was coming from his head and he was dragged back into the crowd."

Mr. Ricks said armored cars and helicopters were patrolling along the railroad tracks. He said he saw police clubbing a woman on the arms and legs.

Thursday night it was quiet, Mr. Ricks said, but there was a curfew, and police guarded the hotel entrance as searchlights illuminated the streets. The next day the British group left for Warsaw to fly home.

W. Germany Restrained On Poland

BONN, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party today asked opponents of the recently signed West German-Polish goodwill treaty not to endanger the government's policy of reconciliation with Poland by any comment on last week's riots.

The Bonn government regards the events in Poland as an "internal Polish affair," spokesman Conrad Ahlers said.

He told newsmen the government would, therefore, not comment on the change in the Polish leadership, because this could be construed as interference with domestic affairs of that country.

Mr. Ahlers said the government noted with satisfaction a statement concerning Polish-West German relations made by the new Communist party chief, Edward Gierek, that no change in Poland's relations with Bonn is planned.

Lothar Schwarz, deputy spokesman for the Social Democratic party's executive, said that "for obvious reasons" it is neither desirable nor useful to judge too quickly the exclusively domestic happenings in Poland.

Mr. Schwarz said it is far more important for spokesmen to refrain from comment in the interest of the future development of Bonn-Warsaw relations.

Mr. Schwarz's comments were directed mainly at the opposition Christian Democratic and the leaders of refugee organizations, government sources said.

Earlier this month Mr. Brandt signed a goodwill treaty with Poland which brought him under heavy fire from the Christian Democrats, from refugees who fled former German territories in Poland, and from other rightist groups.

Belgian Reaction
BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (AP).—Belgian Communist party president Marc Druameux today called Mr. Gierek "a very intelligent man, self-assured and level-headed, definitely not a bureaucrat."

"He has the makings of a statesman," said Mr. Druameux, who explained he had met Mr. Gierek several times at congresses.

"He keeps in close contact with the workers and is always on the lookout for enemies of socialism," another Belgian Communist recalled that Mr. Gierek, now 57, came to Belgium before World War II for political reasons, along with many other Polish Communists. The Belgian said Mr. Gierek took an intensive part in Belgian Communist party activities and is still a member of the Belgian party.

He was also a member in Limburg Province and during the war fought with the Belgian anti-Nazi underground, handling the Polish clandestine press.

Several Protests
PARIS, Dec. 21.—Protests against the Polish government were reported today from several cities.

In Washington, 150 Polish-Americans held a three-hour demonstration outside the Polish Embassy. Two thousand young rightists paraded through Rome today, protesting both the Polish regime and the Franco regime in Spain. Rush-hour traffic was snarled.

In Stockholm, police arrested about 15 members of extreme left organizations last night when demonstrators tried to storm the Polish Embassy. Some protesters carried torches, and at least one policeman suffered burns.

Old and New Rulers of Poland

Gomulka Ceased to Give Hop

WILADYSLAW GOMULKA'S fall from power in Warsaw came as less of a surprise to his fellow Poles than to Westerners who remembered him for his brief liberal period in 1956 when he stood up to the Soviet Union.

Then he faced down an infuriated Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, whose answer to Mr. Gomulka's demand for an end to total Soviet control of Poland was to ring Warsaw with Soviet armor.

But as the years passed Mr. Gomulka proved that his "Polish road to socialism" was no threat to Soviet predominance. His loyalty was rewarded with the place of honor—next to Soviet party boss Leonid I. Brezhnev—at state occasions in Moscow in recent years.

An archetypal Eastern European Communist of the pre-World War II school, Mr. Gomulka basically never wavered in his devotion to Moscow.

Poles who in 1956 looked on him as a nationalist hero ready to free Poland from Communism—or at least from Moscow's dictates—soured gradually, but sour they did.

Ruthless and Dull
Ruthless, dull, ascetic, Mr. Gomulka was as untypical of the Poles in his own way as Gen. Charles de Gaulle was untypical of the French. More at home over a beer at his modest house watching television than revealing "in the more expansive traditional Polish pastimes of women and vodka, Mr. Gomulka represented that fast-disappearing race—the clandestine Communist typical of the hunted years before Communism came to Eastern Europe.

He never mastered the problems of the industrialized and materially demanding nation which Poland had become at tremendous cost.

Unpretentious, steely eyed and bald, Mr. Gomulka was a past master at playing off ascendant liberals against discredited Stalinists, then using moderates to oust the liberals, then nationalistic to counterbalance the moderates.

Over the years his name ceased to be a symbol of hope for Poland or other Soviet satellites to the point that a Czech intellectual early in 1968 said privately he prayed that the then emerging "Prague spring" could avoid "Gomulka-ization."

Five Years of Disgrace
But in 1956 he had returned to power after five years of disgrace and imprisonment as the embodiment of an often-humiliated nation which had just shown an astounding world that for once Poles could reason as



Wladyslaw Gomulka.

well as indulge in hopeless revolts.

He was dropped 14 years later, a failure to Polish nationalists, a failure to hard-nosed younger postwar Communists who believed only in results, and a failure even to Mr. Brezhnev himself, who two years ago saved Mr. Gomulka and heard the Polish leader say that Poland and the Soviet Union were linked "for better or for worse."

Polish history abounds in truces. Mr. Gomulka's ouster, brought on by Poles rioting against drastic 1956 price increases, inevitably recalls the Poznan "bread and freedom riots" in 1956, which played the key role in ending Stalinism in Poland, and bringing Mr. Gomulka back to power.

The very fact that Poland was short of food this year was a sorry commentary on one of Mr. Gomulka's most popular 1956 decisions—allowing Poland's peasants to farm their own land rather than undergo collectivization according to the Soviet model.

But suspicious peasants refused to give up their tiny plots, which remained too small for mechanization or efficient farming. A Warsaw joke recounts that Mr. Gomulka's nightgowns were peeped with knives, the symbol of his inability to modernize Polish agriculture.

Relations With Church
Another Gomulka claim to popularity in 1956 was the promise of bettering relations with the Catholic Church, a shadow state powerful enough to evoke the jest that "Poles vote with their knees."

Yet running arguments with the Polish prime minister, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, marred Mr. Gomulka's record with the church, which remained strong largely because of the Communist party's inept handling.

As for the dawn of political freedom, so easily prophesied

Gierek Called Compromise To Weld Poles, Soothe Soviet

EDWARD GIERK, 57, who succeeded GOMULKA as Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka Sunday night after a week of food riots, proves the distinctly un-Polish virtue of patience.

For the first time since 1945, the leader of the country's ruling political party is a man who served neither in the Soviet Army nor in the Polish underground during World War II.

Mr. Gierek's resistance record in wartime Belgium had always been held against him in the guessing surrounding Mr. Gomulka's succession—as had, for that matter, his fluency in French.

During the silent and not so silent maneuvering for party honors since 1956, Mr. Gierek had been content to build his Katowice fief into the biggest Communist party organization in the country. Even two years ago during the springtime student unrest, Mr. Gierek made one tough speech denouncing revisionism, Zionism and anti-Semitism—the three dirty words of that inner-party crisis—then lapsed into significant silence.

He was showing Poles then—and has before—that even a thing was under control in his fief of Katowice, which cynics refer to as the "Katanga of Poland."

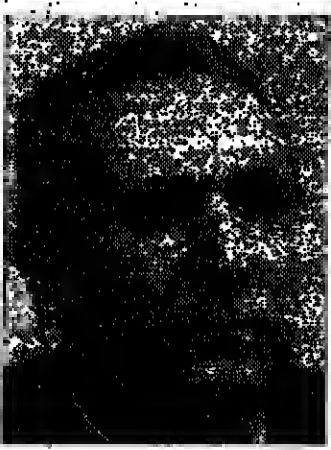
The reference is not without its bitterness. Katowice is a smog-ridden advertisement for anti-pollution crusaders. But its inhabitants, especially its miners, are the spoiled darlings of the regime's most favored group, the working class.

Katowice Quiet
There were no reports of disturbances in the past week from his fief for the simple reason that Mr. Gierek has always exercised enough clout in the party to keep Katowice stores well stocked, even if the rest of Poland went without.

Mr. Gierek is reputed to have used his strong party credentials to cover the encouragement and advancement of Poland's frustrated technocrats, the no-nonsense experts spawned by the Communist regime, who have little time for—or interest in—the party's tortuous maneuvers.

Even before the 1968 crisis, Polish analysts argued that Mr. Gierek's chances for taking over could only increase with the passage of time.

Today he has cashed in on his record of running a tight party and economic shop in Poland's industrial heartland (no matter how much this economic reputation is denounced as overblown by other Poles). Politically, he emerged as the



Edward Gierek.

only compromise candidate able to pick up the pieces from the now discredited Gomulka old guard and avoid the latent anti-Sovietism which lurks just under the surface of the "party-man" wing of the party, led by arch-nationalist Mieczyslaw Moczar.

If that were not enough to please the Russians, Mr. Gierek has the added advantage of being a mature 57, and theoretically able to control the hard-nosed priorities of younger Polish Communists such as Stanislaw Kociolek.

A brief look at the new makeup of top party organs indicates that Mr. Gierek has carefully balanced his appointments.

Other Promotions
The "partisans" advanced Mr. Moczar himself and Jan Szydlak from candidate-members to full members of the Politburo, as well as placing Education Minister Henryk Jablonski as a candidate Politburo member.

The other new appointees are of less obvious political allegiance. But analysts noted the further ascension of the 31-year-old Mr. Kociolek, who added a Central Committee secretaryship to his previous full Politburo membership.

The losers were all straight Gomulka men—with the possible exception of Ryszard Szpilak, the Politburo member in charge of party organizations, who in 1968 flirted briefly with Mr. Moczar before returning to his fold.

Bolleslaw Jascuk paid the price of pushing his ineptly timed food-price program. Zenon Jelenko, the party ideologue, is a veteran Gomulka intimate, as is Marshal Marian Spychalski, who was handpicked by Mr. Gomulka to become president in the 1968 crisis.

during the "Polish Oct 1956, it died a quick death in Westerners' min riots in Warsaw in 1957

What remained was a talking academy used to astound visitors and Poles all 1958, when the artists, actors and other members intelligentsia discovered they were the principal of a Communist part provoked by student demonstrations.

Poles, bitter enough a proverb which says the is the father of madmen, theless remained open the late fifties and sixties were betting that Mr. would provide the goods and improved livelihoods which would turn into an Eastern Europe of prosperity.

There, too, Mr. Gomulka. The hundreds of thousands of Poles who were all travel after 1956 venture and returned depr Western Europe's then ing consumer society.

But they still felt be after visiting the other satellites in Eastern Europe. least they did until it strikes, when they return such minor Soviet out Bulgaria horrified that shops were better stocked more attractive than Warsaw itself.

Nor were the Poles with Mr. Gomulka's in blind alignment on Poles, ever mindful of the "hunger" as the most 1 nation in 17th-century Europe were hurt at seeing a winning a small but app degree of freedom for Russians only a embur becoming a recognized.

The saddest chapter Gomulka's decline and the active encouragement showered on Moscow to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Even when Mr. E journeyed to Warsaw months later to bestow personal blessings on the new Mr. Gomulka, the Polish days were numbered.

In the heady month the "Polish October" Warsaw led the Communist world in the inventive planning carried out Oscar Lange. But w Lange died in the early he died unremembered by Poles or the party.

Early on, Mr. Gomulka came to realize the economic reforms. His view of reforms' need for political reform was to be "woven right similar alleged Czech 'revisionism' was cited pro-Moscow camp to just Soviet-led invasion.

Communist Rivals
At the end of his career Gomulka was under veiled attack from his Communist rivals, and faced with economic Poland's increasingly d population had retreated, "internal emigration" to the repressive political sphere.

Some Westerners are Mr. Gomulka sought to his place in history most dangerous move long career, which began political jails of prewar Poland. He ripened his leadership of the re the Communist regime, the Nazis and came to when he emerged from imprisonment in 1956.

Earlier this month he a treaty normalizing relations with West Germany, a signed to end the b which was born of the v had been carefully st Mr. Gomulka.

Some analysts believe Mr. Gomulka signed only pressure from the Russian reason that Mr. Gomulka never have agreed on b to do away with the o maining link between tish Communist party a Polish people.

WEATHER

	O	F	Part
ALBUQUERQUE	14	57	Part
ANNEHART	10	41	Shou
ATLANTA	7	45	Clear
BALTIMORE	10	50	Rain
BIRMINGHAM	17	63	Clear
BOSTON	2	38	Clear
BUFFALO	2	38	Clear
CHICAGO	5	41	Clear
CINCINNATI	0	32	Over
CLEVELAND	2	38	Clear
DALLAS	16	59	Over
DENVER	4	39	Part
DETROIT	12	54	Part
HOUSTON	29	74	Part
KANSAS CITY	2	38	Clear
LOS ANGELES	2	38	Clear
MEMPHIS	2	38	Clear
MILWAUKEE	2	38	Clear
MINNEAPOLIS	2	38	Clear
MOBILE	1	34	Over
MONTREAL	1	34	Over
MOSCOW	1	34	Over
NEW YORK	1	34	Over
PHILADELPHIA	1	34	Over
PITTSBURGH	1	34	Over
PORTLAND	1	34	Over
RICHMOND	1	34	Over
SAN FRANCISCO	1	34	Over
SEATTLE	1	34	Over
SPRINGFIELD	1	34	Over
ST. LOUIS	1	34	Over
TAMPA	1	34	Over
WASHINGTON	1	34	Over
WICHITA	1	34	Over
WINDY CITY	1	34	Over

For information see any good Travel Agent, one of the many TAP offices or write either to Junta da Turismo da Costa do Sol (ESTORIL) or any of these hotels (no street address is needed):

At CARCAVELOS
Hotel Praia Mar***
At CASCAIS
Hotel Estoril Sol***
Hotel Cidadela***
Hotel Baia***
Hotel Nau***

At ESTORIL
Hotel Palácio***
Hotel Cibra***
Hotel Arcadas (Res.)***
Hotel Lido***
Hotel Inglaterra***
Hotel Paris***

At MONTE ESTORIL
Grande Hotel***
Hotel Atlântico***
Monte Estoril Hotel***
Hotel Zenith***
Hotel Miramar***
Hotel Londres***

...The blue Atlantic waters and golden sand beaches from CARCAVELOS to ESTORIL, CASCAIS and GUINCHO await you with sun and fun all year round. You may enjoy a round of golf, a game of tennis or you may choose to stroll in a quiet fishing village which is also a sun worshiper's paradise. Relaxation and all manner of exciting cosmopolitan pastimes are available, including a casino. Superb hotels and restaurants to suit any purse, from the luxurious to the economy class, complete the picture at Costa do Sol.

let **TAP** PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS fly you there

For information see any good Travel Agent, one of the many TAP offices or write either to Junta da Turismo da Costa do Sol (ESTORIL) or any of these hotels (no street address is needed):

At CARCAVELOS
Hotel Praia Mar***
At CASCAIS
Hotel Estoril Sol***
Hotel Cidadela***
Hotel Baia***
Hotel Nau***

At ESTORIL
Hotel Palácio***
Hotel Cibra***
Hotel Arcadas (Res.)***
Hotel Lido***
Hotel Inglaterra***
Hotel Paris***

At MONTE ESTORIL
Grande Hotel***
Hotel Atlântico***
Monte Estoril Hotel***
Hotel Zenith***
Hotel Miramar***
Hotel Londres***

o Tet Strategy?

Field Commander Urges Unit' Actions in Indochina

By Murray Marder

TON, Dec. 21 (WP).—A field commander in Vietnam and Cambodia called for a shift to "small-unit" actions in the Tet offensive, under close study by the U.S. command.

The commander, who is not named, is believed to be a major in the 1st Airborne Division, which is currently in the Tet offensive in the southern part of the country.

He said that the U.S. command should not rely on large-scale operations, but rather on small-unit actions that can be carried out by the troops themselves.

Clashes Reported in Vietnam

Dec. 21 (Reuters).—An military command in South Vietnam reported two clashes in the Tet offensive, one in the southern part of the country and one in the northern part.

The clashes were reported to be the result of the U.S. command's shift to small-unit actions.

In the southern part of the country, the U.S. command reported that it had killed 120 North Vietnamese troops and captured 100 weapons.

In the northern part of the country, the U.S. command reported that it had killed 50 North Vietnamese troops and captured 50 weapons.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 100 North Vietnamese weapons in the southern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 50 North Vietnamese weapons in the northern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 100 North Vietnamese weapons in the southern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 100 North Vietnamese weapons in the southern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 50 North Vietnamese weapons in the northern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 100 North Vietnamese weapons in the southern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 100 North Vietnamese weapons in the southern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 50 North Vietnamese weapons in the northern part of the country.

The U.S. command also reported that it had captured 100 North Vietnamese weapons in the southern part of the country.

0 Newsmen Call on Reds to Free Captive Colleagues

Dec. 21.—More than 1,000 newsmen in North Vietnam called on the North Vietnamese government to free their captive colleagues.

The newsmen said that they had been held captive for several months and that they were being treated poorly.

The newsmen also said that they had been forced to work in the fields and that they had been denied basic necessities.

Is in Germany Will Go Five-Day Week on Jan. 1

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The 185,000 American soldiers in Germany will go on a five-day week effective New Year's Day, the U.S. command announced today.

The command said that the soldiers would be working five days a week from Jan. 1 to Jan. 5.

The command also said that the soldiers would be working five days a week from Jan. 6 to Jan. 10.

The command also said that the soldiers would be working five days a week from Jan. 11 to Jan. 15.

The command also said that the soldiers would be working five days a week from Jan. 16 to Jan. 20.

The command also said that the soldiers would be working five days a week from Jan. 21 to Jan. 25.



WASTE NOT, WANT NOT—Maupassant once wrote a moving story about a ball of twine, but Francis A. Johnson, of Darwin, Minn., couldn't care less. He just collected string because his mother taught him not to waste anything. When he started on his hobby 20 years ago, it was child's play; now the 66-year-old bachelor has to use a railroad jack to wind his four-ton toy and a chain to keep it from rolling.

USIA Chief Says U.S. Image Was Hurt by Cambodia Raid

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Frank Shakespeare, the director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), said yesterday that the U.S. image abroad had been hurt by the raid on Cambodia.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

He said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

He said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

He said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

He said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

He said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Shakespeare said that the raid had been a "disaster" for the U.S. image.

Argentina Court Sentences 3 in Aramburu Death

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A panel of judges has sentenced three men to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

The men were sentenced to prison for their roles in the death of Juan Peron.

Chinese Release Italian Seaman Held for Spying

HONG KONG, Dec. 21 (UPI).—An Italian seaman detained almost three years in Communist China on a spying charge was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

The seaman was released Friday and crossed the border into Hong Kong.

Court Upsets Miss. Ban on Evolution Study

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21 (AP).—Mississippi's law against the teaching of evolution—the last such state law in the nation—was overturned by the State Supreme Court today.

The ruling, which cites a 1968 U.S. Supreme Court decision, declared the state law unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the First and 14th Amendments.

The ruling, which cites a 1968 U.S. Supreme Court decision, declared the state law unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the First and 14th Amendments.

The ruling, which cites a 1968 U.S. Supreme Court decision, declared the state law unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the First and 14th Amendments.

The ruling, which cites a 1968 U.S. Supreme Court decision, declared the state law unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the First and 14th Amendments.

The ruling, which cites a 1968 U.S. Supreme Court decision, declared the state law unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the First and 14th Amendments.

The ruling, which cites a 1968 U.S. Supreme Court decision, declared the state law unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the First and 14th Amendments.

Heath Backs Nixon Policies On Viet Pullout, Bombing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—President Nixon's Vietnam policies received strong backing from British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Heath said that he supported Nixon's policies on Vietnam.

Conference Action Is Sought

Senate Pares Billion in Foreign Aid

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday by a lame-duck vote, 68-32, on a bill to increase foreign aid.

White House Sees No Threat In Red Navy Moves Near Cuba

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The White House said today it did not see any threat to national security from Russian naval moves in the Caribbean, but it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said that it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

Poland's Revolution

For the second time since the Iron Curtain went up along its western frontier, Poland has experienced a revolution. The first proved a great disappointment. But at least the Polish people, by violent demonstrations, have twice been able to force changes in at least one high stratum of their government.

The first occasion was the rioting in Poznan that brought Wladyslaw Gomulka to power in October, 1956, and for a while cast the illusion of an autumnal spring over Communist Poland. But with the years, the nationalist and liberal urge that uplifted Gomulka subsided. The Soviet repressions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia played their part; perhaps Gomulka himself was converted to more rigid ideological ways. In any event, the brief spring was followed, not by a rich summer, but a long, cold winter.

Unfortunately for Gomulka, the chill was not in the spirit of nationalism and liberalism alone, but in the harsh facts of economics. Poland's lag in bringing the substantial goods of food, clothing and shelter to its people induced the second uprising, more violent than the first; and with the Soviet policy of intervention clearly defined, and hanging like a dark shadow over the land. So Gomulka was taken seriously ill: his troubles proved catching for a number of his close associates, and Edward Gierek is the present first secretary of the ruling party.

Naturally, the Warsaw-watchers have ample food for speculation in analyzing the change in government in Poland, and its probable effects in such places as Moscow—and Bonn. Gomulka's great diplomatic triumph in winning West German recognition of Poland's postwar boundaries has been jeopardized—not because Gierek is necessarily opposed to it, but because there will be an almost inevitable delay in ratification; Bonn's ruling coalition is not all that strong, and Poland's troubles may bring second thoughts to a number of Germans. As for Moscow, the Kremlin's assessment of events in Poland remains a mystery, but there does not, at the moment, seem to be any overt cause for intervention.

But the precedent of dramatic alterations in the party structure, caused by external pressures applied by the people, in what both Mr. Gierek and the Communist leadership in other countries concede to be justified resentment of plain bad management, is an important fact. The outbreaks in the ports were neither inspired nor encouraged, so far as any evidence now indicates, by any portion of the leadership. It is neither a Dubcek affair nor a cultural revolution on the Maoist pattern. It came directly from the people—and the people have won something—what, is far from clear—in the process. Poland is an open one—one that deserves the close attention it will assuredly win in every Communist capital.

Unsnarling the Cambodia Aid Tangle

It is difficult, indeed misleading and artificial, to separate the way the Senate has been conducting its business from the specific nature of its business, and nowhere more so than in respect to its deliberations on military aid to Cambodia. Perplexed as many Americans may be as to just what the Senate has done, we have considerable sympathy for those foreigners—in Phnom Penh, Saigon, Hanoi and elsewhere—who are faced with the task of determining what the Senate's actions mean to them. If diplomats, who count themselves experts at this sort of thing, often mistake each other's "signals," think of how foreign governments may read the words and deeds of American legislators. The potentialities for a misreading should be apparent to anyone who casts even a casual glance at the Senate's debate on whether its voting of \$255 million in aid to Cambodia constitutes a "commitment" or not.

Granted that a certain amount of ambiguity is inherent in the purpose of American policy and in the nature of the domestic political setting of that policy, the Senate still should have been able to speak with a clearer voice. For the lapse, we place the chief responsibility on Mr. Fulbright. His guiding concept, as we understand it (and respect it), is that the Senate must assert its constitutional duty to approve foreign commitments. Yet that is precisely what the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee failed to do. Quite typical was his pettish charge that "approval of this money is equivalent to a treaty"; he should have been asserting exactly the opposite and attempting to nail down the administration tightly to that other interpretation. And having received from two of his own staff members a very balanced and perceptive report on Cambodia, "for the record," he let it wither unpublicized on the vine. No amount of later-day complaining that this President has stolen the Senate's powers will obscure Mr. Fulbright's inadequate pursuit of the "chief."

Fortunately, Senators Church and Cooper were there to do the essential work of tacking on to the aid money provisions banning use of American ground forces or military advisers in Cambodia. Fairly, Mr. Church saluted his own handiwork as a successful—if belated—application of control on the executive. Secretary of State Rogers' letter late Saturday, in which he said "the administration's program, policies and intentions in Cambodia in no way conflict" with the Cooper-Church language, was a welcome—if even more belated—acknowledgment of an administration position that should have been made explicit months ago.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Fulbright declared that to vote the funds would be to endorse "enlargement of the war," but this is an arch misreading. Voting the funds means providing the means for Cambodia to continue the policies—such as closing down Sihanoukville and keeping heat on the sanctuaries along the Vietnam—that are integral to Vietnamization in Vietnam. Can it be that Mr. Fulbright wants to see full restored use of the port and sanctuaries? Of course not. Rather, we suspect that he did not think the matter through.

Some Cambodians have "inferred" the staff report to Mr. Fulbright stated, that the American aid program constitutes a commitment to them. Their inference is probably unavoidable but it is essential that Americans not contribute to or reinforce it. It was the Cambodians, faced with what they believe to be an invasion by foreigners (North Vietnamese), who came to the United States for aid. Washington had its own reasons to offer help—in order to get on with Vietnamization—and so a deal was made. This is what the administration says, though not so elegantly, and this is what it should be held to. The Senate, which controls the money, has the power to do precisely that. "Unwise" the aid may or may not be, as Senator Gravel charged. "Open-ended" it need not be, if the Senate will but do its job.

The languages in the defense appropriations bill authorizing the President to take any action he wishes to promote withdrawal of United States forces from Southeast Asia, and to retrieve American POWs, was mischievous, provocative and unnecessary. It should have been stricken long before the Rogers letter of Saturday broke the logjam of which it was a central part. The thrust of any Senate language on Cambodia and Vietnam ought to be to define and circumscribe executive actions and thereby to share responsibility for them within its limits set. It is irresponsible to write blank checks for the President, which in any case he could write and spend for himself if he were so minded—if he were so foolishly and arrogantly minded, that is.

The Washington Post.

International Opinion

Princes and Paupers

[India's] princes have become symbols of inequality and unjust pockets of wealth which contrast, to India's disadvantage, with poverty and famine. Can Mrs. Gandhi claim to be progressive and continue to rely on the support of the Communist and left-wing parties with the princes still around? Should she go to the country to renew her socialist mandate?

It would be ill-advised to stir up emotions too much over this issue. It would not make a good primary topic for an election

while the problems of law and order, West Bengal, land reform, and president's rule in the provinces are still of moment.

It would be better if [the princes] disappeared not under the emotional spotlight of an election. These are not due until the spring of 1972, and in spite of some closing of ranks on both sides of Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi has sufficient support to sustain most challenges. It is best that Mrs. Gandhi should have another go at them later—when the present fuses has died down.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 22, 1895

LONDON.—In an interview, the Right Hon. Henry Asquith, ex-British Home Secretary, said: "I think that a war between England and the United States is a thing that nobody can conceive. We have rights in a certain division of territory forming the frontier of the Republic of Venezuela. Why should this United States concern themselves in it? The crisis is serious at the present, but I do not doubt that it is simply a passing one."

Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1920

LONDON.—Despatches from Dublin say that it looks as if the Government is doing all it can to bring peace to Ireland, particularly as it is reported that General Tudor, who is in command of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, has been granted indefinite leave of absence. If General Tudor leaves, tactics will change, and with General Macready's order posted, the Irish will have every chance to take steps toward peace.



The Other Eden

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The British government has just started a new statistical publication with a distinctive aim. Called Social Trends, it is designed to throw more light than the usual figures of production, earnings and the like on the changing nature of British society.

Many of us think of statistics as the even more dismal scientific sister of economics. But in its 180 pages of tables and pink charts, Social Trends produces some odd and illuminating facts.

As late as 1961, we learn, 33 percent of British babies were born at home rather than in a hospital. By 1969 the figure had dropped to 15 percent.

In 1951, only 1.5 million Britons took holidays abroad. By 1969 the number was nearly 6 million.

Television is the main leisure activity. Both men and women spend, on average, 23 percent of their free time at the screen. When couples have children, their viewing time jumps by half to get away from the kids or to join them? The least viewing is done by single people between 19 and 30. Children under 15 do the most: about 22 hours a week now.

Professor at LSE

Social Trends is the brainchild of Claus Moser, a professor on leave from the London School of Economics who is director of Britain's Central Statistical Office. Moser is a living refutation of the concept of statisticians as a dry lot. He is a civilized man, and he has a civilized vision in mind here.

Ultimately, Moser would like to be able to measure that indefinable, the quality of life. He wants to throw some light on the factors other than money—ones usually felt, not articulated—that make one society happier than another.

The cliché that money isn't everything has become harshly meaningful in the modern industrial state. We all know that rising personal income will not improve our life if the environment and the social structure are decaying around us. What good is a rich life in New York if the air is acrid, the transportation system falls and it is not safe to walk out at night?

Britain is a particularly interesting place to make the attempt at measuring non-monetary elements of social satisfaction, for this country somehow appeals to Americans and Europeans despite relatively less prosperity. In income per capita, Britain has slumped in the last decade from third highest in Europe to near the bottom; but most people still seem to feel that it is a good place to live.

Occasional Threads

Moser recognizes that he cannot really say why; his figures are still scattered and unsophisticated. But there are threads here and there in Social Trends that suggest some reasons for Britain's relative contentment.

In the last two decades the number of children in schools has gone up from 6.9 to 9.4 million. But despite that sharp increase, and the chronic budgetary pressure, the government has managed to reduce the number of pupils per teacher in state schools—from 30 to under 28 on average in primary schools, and from 21 to 18 in secondary.

The amount of smoke poured into the country's atmosphere has been drastically cut, from 2,860,000 metric tons in 1951 to 930,000 in 1969.

The share of the Gross National Product going into public spending has risen by about 8 percent in two decades, and the annual capital investment in the public sector by 35 percent. The social services' share of GNP has gone up by a third.

But none of this touches on what some visitors to Britain come to feel is the secret of this country's comparative social peace: Despite all the advertised bloody-mindedness of unions, Britons give relatively greater weight than most other people to non-money aspects of life—peace, stability, independence and so on. They expend less nervous energy than Americans on the fact that a neighbor or colleague has more material possessions.

In looking for reasons, one might guess that income distribution would be more egalitarian here than in the U.S.—that the gap between rich and poor would be smaller. It is, according to a complicated table in Social Trends, but only marginally so.

Health Service Advantage

The comparative British calm about money may reflect the fact that security is more assured here. If Moser can work up a table to measure medical anxieties, for example, he will surely show the British with their health service having an immense psychological advantage over the anachronistic American system of free-enterprise doctors and fearful patients.

In the end a society's attitude toward the relative claims of contentment and efficiency and contentment may be self-reinforcing.

The other day, for example, the British government rejected a plea to increase the maximum length of trucks here from 35 to 44 feet. Economy was on the side of the trucks: Continental loads were the larger size, and efficiency would be greater. But the public made clear its feeling that the cost in noise and fumes and intrusion on

Letters

The 51st State

All of your American readers here were more than pleased at the article by Mary Blume (Nov. 27) concerning Mr. Fisher and his projected efforts. It is only too true, as Miss Blume writes, that we Americans residing abroad are being discriminated against as regards taxes and Medicare specifically.

Your readers should know, furthermore, that as regards absentee voting, there has been an active, intense effort to rectify the situation. The Ex-Patriate Committee on Absentee Voting has been following this problem closely; it is continuing to do so, and will be glad to inform all interested parties. Contacts should be made by your readers through their local Democratic or Republican organizations.

As regards Medicare, the American Hospital in Paris is negotiating both with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and with friends in Congress, to obtain listing. As you know, the providing of Medicare by the American Hospital in Paris requires a change in the law, and readers can be of help by writing their former congressmen and senators, enlisting their assistance. On all matters such as the above, and many others, readers needing information or assistance can also contact the European Republican Committee, 9 Rue Quentin Bauchart, Paris 8.

H. W. EMMETT.

the English village was too high. And so the government—a conservative government—concluded that some things were more important than money in deciding what makes life worth living.

Money is the key ingredient in Nigeria's drive to unify this sprawling country's federal system partly modeled on the American plan. Nigeria's top economists spelled out their views a few weeks ago when they unveiled what may become the most important economic development plan in Africa's brief independent history.

Most tropical African countries have lengthy and detailed development plans. But few of them are anything more than catalogues of hopes or dreams that fall to consider meager resources or short-comings in the infrastructure.

The Nigerian plan for the 1970-74 period is more than that. A judicious mixture of hard-headed economic pragmatism and nationalistic eloquence, it is also something of a political blueprint.

With an eye on the promise of the military government, which came to power in a 1966 coup, to return power to the civilians, a strong central government divides the country's revenue among its 12 states.

States Drag Feet

But there is reluctance in some states to give up traditional local control of budgets.

"I think they have put the cart before the horse," says Sam G. Ikoku, economic development commissioner for the East Central State, the heart of former Biafra. "They have a degree of centralization that is far in advance of the constitutional development in this country."

Still, Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa (60 million), also boasts the strongest economy. A well-balanced agriculture grows enough to feed the country and earn foreign exchange from world purchases of cocoa, palm products and some rubber. Consumer goods industries, aided by tough import restrictions that continue, flourish during the war.

Nigeria's economy now is running on oil. The country became one of the world's top ten petroleum producers earlier this year, rolling out 1.3 million barrels a day.

Foreign investors were disquieted by attacks on "neo-colonialism" and other highly nationalistic slogans in the economic development plan, which was interpreted in some early news reports as a threat to nationalize the strategic petroleum industry within four years. A careful reading of the plan and interviews with half a dozen persons instrumental in writing it do not support such an interpretation. But it is clear that Nigeria is determined sharply to increase government participation in the economy, especially in petroleum, during the coming decade.

The immediate pressure the plan puts on foreign companies operating here is to hire more Nigerians, especially in executive

In Vietnam's Delta

Clearing and Cooler

By Joseph Alsop

BEN TRE, South Vietnam—If you remember the rather recent past, and also take the trouble to go district-hopping in South Vietnam nowadays, what you see and hear makes your eyes pop with astonishment. Here are a few samples from an overflowing collection:

In Long An Province, the product unit in Hanoi's army, the 1st North Vietnamese Regiment, which took the surrender at Dien Bien Phu, has reached the end of the road. After the invasion of the Cambodian sanctuaries, the replacement flow from Hanoi dried up. The ragged remnants of the 1st are now merged with other enemy remnants, and the regiment has become an empty number on the roster.

In this same province, only a year ago, they still numbered the Viet Cong-controlled hamlets in scores. A brigade of the U.S. 8th Division, plus two full regiments of the South Vietnamese Army, were needed to support the task of pacification.

Today, however, Long An has no Viet Cong-controlled hamlets. It has almost no "contested" hamlets, among many hundreds. No regular troops, either American or South Vietnamese, now remain in the province. But the little units of the regional and popular (militia) forces are briskly continuing to grind down what remains of the enemy in Long An.

In the Muck

In the U Minh Forest, in the delta, swampy Viet Cong base areas were simply too strong and too well defended. But here, on a bright morning, are the wily little troops of the South Vietnamese 21st Division, busily building themselves a fire-base in the muck by a river bank.

Two regiments of the 21st are now working in the U Minh Forest, meeting little opposition but finding huge caches of arms and every kind of strong fortification. Other fire-bases are being built. One regiment will stay behind until the U Minh Forest is under safe government control.

Nor is this the end of the story. Today there are South Vietnamese troops on the grim summits of the Seven Mountains. That dire waste, Base Area 470, is already half controlled. The overlord of the U.S. civilian effort in the delta, the

brilliant John Paul Vann, is confident prediction:

"In six months, for the time in over a quarter century, enemy will not have a major remaining base area in the delta."

Yet again, in Kien Hoa Province where the Communist movement began in South Vietnam, it is possible to spend a tranquil in the pretty village that is the enemy's delta-show where the VC equivalent of a Cemetery is also located. Kien Hoa, in fact, the greatest and most ancient holds in the countryside as being cracked wide open.

There is much still to do. That all the burden is being by units of the South Viet Army and the regional and forces, this province today the way that Long An loc year ago. But here, too, Vann, who is not noted for optimism, makes a startling claim: "In another six months Hoa Province will be just like An Province today."

To those who do not know past in Vietnam, all this may seem meaningless or petty. But to with knowledge, all this is just the beginning of a new era in the situation in Vietnam. In enemy forces that had seemed impregnable are now attacked with such rapid that it has begun to be re as commonplace.

That does not mean the long, hard struggle here is The Vietnamese Communist a tenacity and courage, a res in defeat, that modern arms ought to carry. But these seen and heard, and many like them, certainly mean the struggle has entered a re new, vastly more hopeful ph

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Letters may request that letters be signed only initials, but preference is given to those fully signed. Send the writer's address.

Getting Nigeria Going

By Jim Hoagland

LAGOS, Nigeria.—The managers of black Africa's most sophisticated economy are betting that Nigeria's potential riches can pull this country back together now that the civil war against the Biafran rebels has ended.

Money is the key ingredient in Nigeria's drive to unify this sprawling country's federal system partly modeled on the American plan. Nigeria's top economists spelled out their views a few weeks ago when they unveiled what may become the most important economic development plan in Africa's brief independent history.

Most tropical African countries have lengthy and detailed development plans. But few of them are anything more than catalogues of hopes or dreams that fall to consider meager resources or short-comings in the infrastructure.

The Nigerian plan for the 1970-74 period is more than that. A judicious mixture of hard-headed economic pragmatism and nationalistic eloquence, it is also something of a political blueprint.

With an eye on the promise of the military government, which came to power in a 1966 coup, to return power to the civilians, a strong central government divides the country's revenue among its 12 states.

States Drag Feet

But there is reluctance in some states to give up traditional local control of budgets.

"I think they have put the cart before the horse," says Sam G. Ikoku, economic development commissioner for the East Central State, the heart of former Biafra. "They have a degree of centralization that is far in advance of the constitutional development in this country."

Still, Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa (60 million), also boasts the strongest economy. A well-balanced agriculture grows enough to feed the country and earn foreign exchange from world purchases of cocoa, palm products and some rubber. Consumer goods industries, aided by tough import restrictions that continue, flourish during the war.

Nigeria's economy now is running on oil. The country became one of the world's top ten petroleum producers earlier this year, rolling out 1.3 million barrels a day.

Foreign investors were disquieted by attacks on "neo-colonialism" and other highly nationalistic slogans in the economic development plan, which was interpreted in some early news reports as a threat to nationalize the strategic petroleum industry within four years. A careful reading of the plan and interviews with half a dozen persons instrumental in writing it do not support such an interpretation. But it is clear that Nigeria is determined sharply to increase government participation in the economy, especially in petroleum, during the coming decade.

The immediate pressure the plan puts on foreign companies operating here is to hire more Nigerians, especially in executive

time Allied Chiefs Feared rotation With Russia

Dec. 21 (AP)—Ten D-Day, Allied military chiefs discussed the possibility of rotating the command of the Western Allied forces in Europe with Russia.

Iran Law arm Seeks rational Unity

Dec. 21 (NYT)—The Iranian parliament is expected to pass a law that would allow the formation of a new political party, the National Front, which would be a coalition of all political groups.

The Senate will consider a bill that would allow the formation of a new political party, the National Front, which would be a coalition of all political groups.

Provisions are made for a German-speaking community to live near the West.

It is the result of a recognition that a large number of people in the area are of Finnish descent.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

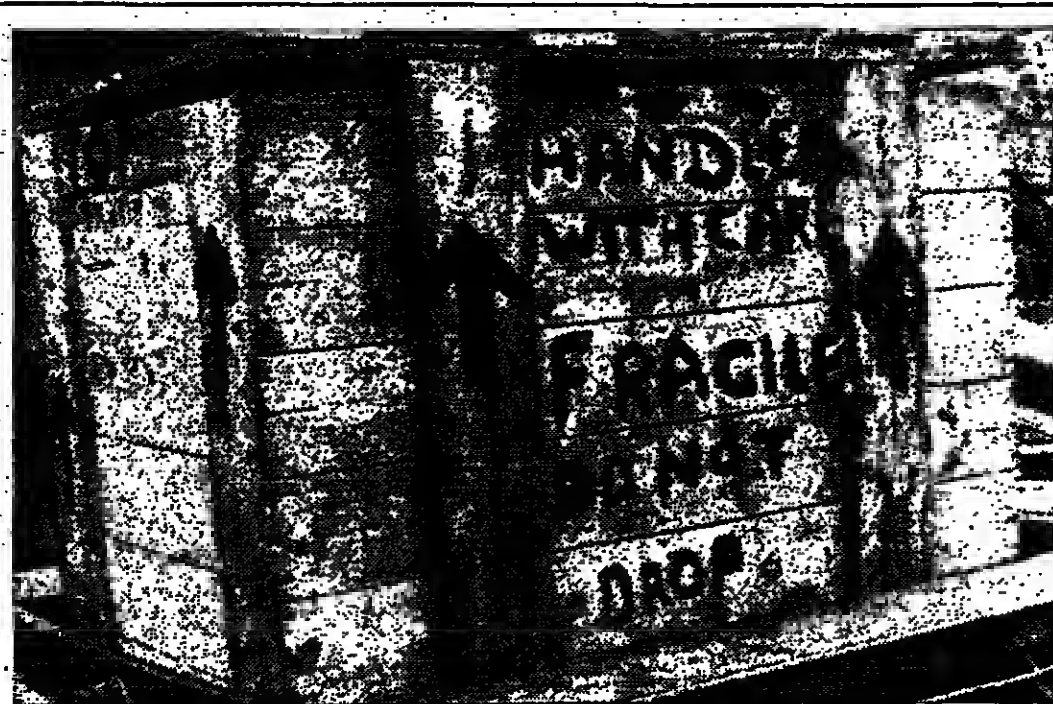
There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.

There are forces between communities that have been divided by language.



FLYING COFFIN—The crate in which four youths attempted to fly from Australia to London. If left undiscovered, they would have died on the unheated cargo plane.

4 Foiled in Fly-by-Freight Crate Attempt

SYDNEY, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Security officers at Sydney's international airport today found four men—three Britons and an Australian—cramped in a crate ready to be flown to London.

The men were discovered two hours before they were due to be loaded aboard a BOAC cargo jet.

Officials said they could not have survived the 12,500-mile journey in the unheated and unpressurized hold of the airplane.

Chief security officer Gordon Fraser said the men, wearing shorts and open-neck shirts, were squashed in each corner of the crate, which was only 54 inches long, 26 inches wide and 36 inches high.

He said airport employees became suspicious that the crate was carrying a live cargo—animal or human—when they heard noises. They threw a net over it before opening it with a crowbar.

"We were hit by a blast of hot, fetid air when the lid came off," Mr. Fraser said. "They were in a lather of sweat."

"There is no way they would have survived. They would have been unconscious before they were loaded aboard the plane," Mr. Fraser said. "They were already very distressed with the heat and did not have enough air when we took the lid off."

He said they had only one gallon of water between them inside the crate, which was lined with brown paper. They had a cut-down bayonet to break out of the crate in an emergency.

Police said the men, and an accomplice who helped them, would appear in court tomorrow.

Police would not name the four men, but said they were between 25 and 34 years old. Cost of freighting the crate to London would have been \$352. A one-way tourist ticket to London is \$717.

Mr. Fraser said: "They were already very distressed with the heat and did not have enough air when we took the lid off."

He said they had only one gallon of water between them inside the crate, which was lined with brown paper. They had a cut-down bayonet to break out of the crate in an emergency.

Police said the men, and an accomplice who helped them, would appear in court tomorrow.

Rejection Is Likely 3d London Airport Plan Has Foes Raging

By Alfred Friendly
LONDON, Dec. 21 (WP).—After two years of study and eight million words of testimony from 160 witnesses, a high-level commission recommended last weekend the construction of London's third airport at what is generally considered the worst possible of all potential sites.

The commission, chaired by Lord Roskill, proposed, among four possible choices, the picturesque village of Cublington, in Buckinghamshire, about 40 miles northwest of the capital.

"Environmental disaster" was among the mildest of epithets that greeted the selection. The roar of protest that has ensued makes it almost a certainty that the recommendation, which is only advisory, will be rejected by the government.

The government's new Department of Environment is expected to make a final choice within about two months. The expectation is that it will choose a spot on the east coast about 80 miles from London, near the Thames estuary, uninvitingly named Foulness.

In fact, the new airport is built there, to be in operation in 1980. It will entail a minimum of an hour's train ride—or more by car—from central London.

Inescapable Need
The necessity of building a third international airport near London has become inescapable, since hopes of avoiding it by adding new runways to Heathrow or Gatwick, the two existing fields, or by using vertical-takeoff planes, have been completely abandoned.

Besides Cublington, two other "inland" sites and Foulness were under consideration. The Roskill commission chose Cublington apparently because it would be the least expensive and the closest—especially to Heathrow, the principal international field—so that passengers could make transfers with the least travel between terminals. The project is expected to cost at least \$1.92 billion.

Doubtless the choice of either of the two other "inland" sites would have provoked the same outrage as Cublington has, and for the same reason: their construction would entail the removal of more or less unspoiled English countryside, the bulldozing of several beautiful historical buildings and monuments, an assault on the quiet life and green surroundings of tens of thousands of residents, and the conversion of a semi-pastoral landscape into a grating industrial complex.

Protest Bonfires
An airport at Cublington would ruin a good part of the lovely vale of Aylesbury and destroy one of the finest Norman churches in England.

Residents of Buckinghamshire have sworn to prevent location of the airport in their midst in scenes that would have done credit to the defenders of Verdun. They burned some 60 protest bonfires on surrounding hills last night, tolled church bells and here and there hung Lord Roskill in effigy. Handbills were posted calling for the laying in of arms and ammunition and manufacture of Molotov cock-

tails. Nothing of the sort is likely to be done, but the agitation is illustrative of the mood.

Besides its distance from London, and even greater distance from Heathrow, an airport at Foulness would cost a quarter of a billion dollars more than the others to construct. The Roskill commission feared, additionally, that international airlines would resist using it, forcing British lines—which could be ordered to do so—to fly from the less desirable site.

But its creation would result in the minimal environmental insult and the least injury to residents. The area, reclaimed from the sea, is sparsely inhabited. The industrial building that would follow might, in fact, be of considerable economic advantage to an area where the present lack of it constitutes a bad industrial imbalance.

Mr. Roskill's speech indicated that Mr. Sabry's plea for military hardware has already been successful and that the remaining meetings would be devoted to less important questions.

Mr. Sabry and others arrived in Moscow yesterday for eight days of negotiations.

An official communiqué issued by the Russian news agency, Tass, reaffirmed Soviet intentions to "strengthen" the two nations "cooperation" politically, economically and militarily.

Mr. Sabry's speech indicated that Mr. Sabry's plea for military hardware has already been successful and that the remaining meetings would be devoted to less important questions.

Mr. Sabry and others arrived in Moscow yesterday for eight days of negotiations.

Obituaries Max Lincoln Schuster, 73, Publishing House Cofounder

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP).—Max Lincoln Schuster, 73, cofounder of the Simon and Schuster publishing house and one of the men who made paperbacks into a multimillion-dollar industry, died yesterday.

Mr. Schuster had been semi-retired since he sold his interest in Simon and Schuster in 1966, but had been active in a publishing and editorial research partnership with his wife, the former Ray Haskell.

A sister and three stepdaughters also survive.

When he died in his sleep at his East Side home, he had been working on a new edition of the works of Montaigne.

Mr. Schuster, widely acclaimed as an editor, took pride in "A Treasury of the World's Great Literature," which he edited.

He was born in Austria of American parents and was brought to the United States when he was 6 weeks old. He was only 15 when he got a job as a copy boy on the old New York Evening World in 1913.

Later he attended Columbia University, serving while a student as Columbia correspondent for the old Boston Evening Transcript and United Press. He worked for United Press in Washington before serving during World War I in government posts, including the Liberty Loan campaign.

In 1924, he founded Simon and Schuster with Richard L. Simon, who died in 1960. When Mr. Schuster sold his interest in the publishing house to Leon Shimkin, the reported price was \$2 million.

Pocket Books Inc., which had been founded by Mr. Simon, Mr. Schuster, Mr. Shimkin and Robert Pfeiffer, later became a division of Simon and Schuster.

Edward Joseph Mowery
NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Edward Joseph Mowery, 64, a newspaperman who won Pulitzer Prize for local reporting in 1953, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, at his home in Forest Hills, Queens, N.Y.

Mr. Mowery, while a reporter on the New York World-Telegram and The Sun, received the award for his seven-year investigation and reporting of the facts that led to the clearing in 1952 of Louis Hottel, a Brooklyn clerk who was convicted in 1941 of murder in a barroom holdup he had not committed.

Indians in U.S. Protest Exhibit Of Burial Relics

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Protesting what they called the "sacredness" of their ancestors' bones, 100 young Indians confronted the director of the Southwest Museum in Highland Park here yesterday and solicited a promise to remove three of the exhibits.

Darryl Wilson, 30, a full-blooded Pit River Indian, said the problem was over an exhibit of Indian burial relics which included human bones, a medicine bag and a Cheyenne scalp. He said all the items were sacred and meant to remain in their "only resting place—mother earth."

While some of the demonstrators locked themselves in the auditorium of the museum, others paraded in front of the building with signs saying "dig up your own dead" and "Indian power."

Residents of Buckinghamshire have sworn to prevent location of the airport in their midst in scenes that would have done credit to the defenders of Verdun. They burned some 60 protest bonfires on surrounding hills last night, tolled church bells and here and there hung Lord Roskill in effigy. Handbills were posted calling for the laying in of arms and ammunition and manufacture of Molotov cock-

tails. Nothing of the sort is likely to be done, but the agitation is illustrative of the mood.

Besides its distance from London, and even greater distance from Heathrow, an airport at Foulness would cost a quarter of a billion dollars more than the others to construct. The Roskill commission feared, additionally, that international airlines would resist using it, forcing British lines—which could be ordered to do so—to fly from the less desirable site.

But its creation would result in the minimal environmental insult and the least injury to residents. The area, reclaimed from the sea, is sparsely inhabited. The industrial building that would follow might, in fact, be of considerable economic advantage to an area where the present lack of it constitutes a bad industrial imbalance.

Mr. Roskill's speech indicated that Mr. Sabry's plea for military hardware has already been successful and that the remaining meetings would be devoted to less important questions.

Mr. Sabry and others arrived in Moscow yesterday for eight days of negotiations.

An official communiqué issued by the Russian news agency, Tass, reaffirmed Soviet intentions to "strengthen" the two nations "cooperation" politically, economically and militarily.

Mr. Sabry's speech indicated that Mr. Sabry's plea for military hardware has already been successful and that the remaining meetings would be devoted to less important questions.

Mr. Sabry and others arrived in Moscow yesterday for eight days of negotiations.

Cited in 2d Beheading 3 Charged in Hara-Kiri Deaths Of Japanese Author, Disciple

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (NYT).—A time-honored Japanese rite—kai-shaku, slashing off the head of a friend who has committed hara-kiri—will be judged according to this country's modern Western-inspired criminal code for the first time when three of Yukio Mishima's followers are brought to trial early next year.

The Tokyo district prosecutor's office has indicted Masayoshi Koga, Hiroyasu Koga and Masahiro Ogawa on charges of killing their mentor, the author, by request, illegal confinement with injury, violence, assault and battery and coercion.

On Nov. 25, Mr. Mishima, the celebrated author and four of his followers, all members of his private army, the Shield Society, occupied the office of Lt. Gen. Kanetoshi Masahita, commander of the Eastern Self-Defense Force Command in Tokyo, tied up Gen. Masahita, drove off his aides when they tried to rescue him, and forced six in the process, and forced three to order self-defense force soldiers to gather in the plaza below.

Mr. Mishima stepped onto the balcony outside the general's office and harangued the troops on the need of returning the basis to old traditions. He was roundly booed and heckled. He returned to the office, squatted on the floor, stripped off his coat and plunged a dagger into his abdomen. His chief follower, Masakatsu Morita, stood behind him and slashed off his head with a sword.

Followers Beheaded
Mr. Morita in turn sat down and pierced his abdomen with a dagger, after which Hiroyasu Koga beheaded him with the same sword.

These actions—none of which, police sources say, are essentially disputed by the three surviving members of the group—form the basis of the charges the prosecutor's office has now filed. Neither Mr. Mishima nor Mr. Morita would have died had each not been beheaded, according to a coroner's report, although in Mr. Mishima's case the incision in the abdomen was several inches deep.

Since Mr. Morita is dead, there can be no legal proceedings in his case. But the prosecutors say Mr. Koga, who beheaded Mr. Morita, is guilty of killing by request. The other two men are equally guilty, the prosecutors contend, because they were part of Mr. Mishima's plot from the beginning and agreed to every detail, including the ritual beheadings.

The penalty for killing by request ranges from six months' to seven years' imprisonment. It is

far lighter than the penalty for murder, which ranges from three years to capital punishment. The prosecutors say that they decided to indict the trio on the lighter charge because they have proof that Mr. Mishima requested the beheadings.

General Designs
Gen. Masahita, who witnessed the two suicides while bound in his chair, resigned Friday as commander of the eastern force. The general, who was an acquaintance of Mr. Mishima and who welcomed him as a visitor to the office, said that he was assuming responsibility for "disturbing the public and causing public misunderstanding of the self-defense force."

Interrogation of the three surviving members of Mr. Mishima's group has shown that originally the writer hoped to carry out a coup d'état by seizing the eastern force commander, inciting troops to rise and marching on the Diet (parliament) to force a change of government.

Foreign Legion
Leaves Chad to
Return to France
FORT LAMY, Chad, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The last 400 French Foreign Legion troops stationed outside France left last night for home after helping repress insurgents in Chad, thus closing another chapter in the Legion's history.

The marching of the legionnaires in their traditional white kepis to homeward-bound aircraft did not mean the end of French involvement in Chad's rebellion. Two thousand regular French soldiers remained in this African nation and they were reinforced recently by the arrival of 14 Sikorski H-34 helicopters from France to replace equipment damaged recently in operations.

The 400 legionnaires were the last of 1,500 dispatched by France to Chad to aid the embattled government of President François Tombalbaye in the spring of 1969. France has been withdrawing its combat forces gradually this year, leaving French military advisers until the Chad Army can defend the regime alone.

The first contingent of legionnaires left Chad last April. The days of the Legion had seemed numbered when its desert force was abandoned in Algeria; after 78 years, when Algeria gained independence in 1962.

Britons Can Get Change of Sex Surgery Free

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—At least 45 British men and women have undergone sex-change operations, many of them without charge under Britain's National Health Service, medical sources reported today.

The service is financed out of general taxation. The average cost of an operation is £200 (\$720), but some operations could cost £1,000 (\$3,400) and more, according to one report.

An official of the Albury Trust, a charitable organization which helps sexual deviates, said: "It would be outrageous if such operations were available only to those who could afford to pay for them."

The free surgery, carried out mostly in London hospitals, is available only to British patients. Transsexual males have their sex organs removed and an artificial vagina created. They are given hormones to develop their breasts. Transsexual females are operated on so that their male sexual characteristics become predominantly evident.

One specialist said, "Those who have these operations are seriously disturbed people. In addition to those treated on the National Health Service, as many again pay for their own treatment."

One London hospital alone will carry out a sex-change operation every month during 1971, the sources said.

Before there is any decision for or against surgery, the patient's background and history are rigorously checked.

There is no question of treating those who want a sex-change just for the thrill of it. No one under 21 is treated, nor is anyone who is a partner in a working marriage.

"They must prove to us that they have lived for a year as an accepted member of the sex of choice," said a surgeon.

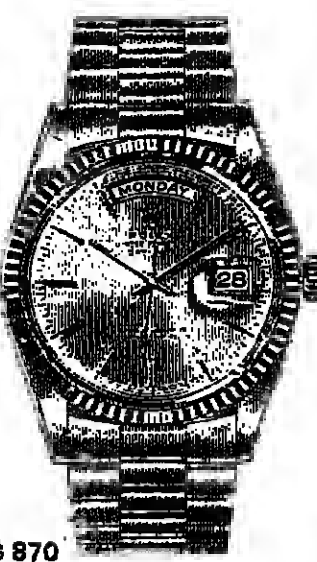
The official view of the government's Department of Health: "The doctor has to decide what treatment is necessary in the interests of his patient."

Sydney Cardinal Quitting
SYDNEY, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Norman Cardinal Gilroy, Australia's only native-born cardinal, has announced that he will retire as archbishop of Sydney Jan. 22, his 75th birthday.



VIVARA
the mediterranean perfume
Giulio Pucci

Couture 4 rue de Castiglione
37 rue Jean-Goujon - Paris Boutique



**SEA SNOW
SUMMER
WINTER**
safer with a
**ROLEX
DAY-DATE**
and the new slim
Cellini collection
JEAN ETÉ
watchmaker-Jeweler
70 Fg Saint-Honoré, Paris
Anjou 12-33



"Touch Wood"
CLIP "FLOWER"
GOLD, WOOD
AND DIAMONDS
\$ 448 EXPORT PRICE

"la boutique"
VAN CLEEF & ARPELS
Jewellers
22, place Vendôme - Paris
12, quai Général Guisan - Genève

THE MOST EXQUISITE COLLECTION
OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY GIFTS IN EUROPE
FROM \$ 100 TO \$ 1000

NEW YORK - CANNES - DEAUVILLE - MONTE-CARLO

PARIS THEATER— Superb Productions By La Mama Troupe

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Dec. 21.—The La Mama troupe from New York has arrived for a three-week engagement at the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier; anyone interested in modern theater will want to see the group.

The opening program is composed of Yeats's "The Only Jealousy of Emer" and Stravinsky's "Renard."

The Yeats play, its subject drawn from Irish mythology, was written in 1919 when the poet came under the influence of the Japanese No theater. It is a ritualistic version of Emer's renunciation of Cuchulainn, a solitary act of sacrifice which is unknown to her husband, a theme recalling "Alceste" and the ambiguous temptation offered him on his resurrection from the dead by Fand, the woman of Sidhe.

In oratorio form, its thundering language is recited by Muriel Geham as Emer, by William Finley as Cuchulainn and by the others to imposing theatrical effect. With the music of Barbara Benary, in a staging by John Braswell and Wilford Leach, the production casts the eerie spell of the ancient legend. There is splendor and power in the use of voices and in the majestic movement of the mise-en-scène. As theater it is superb.

"Renard," a grotesque fable of the out-foxing of a fox by a vainglorious chancier, abetted by two barnyard companions, a rat and a goat, displays other talents of the company. There is top dancing and some robust humor in this ironic version of a nursery tale. It could be abbreviated to advantage, but it is very engaging.

La Mama has a curious history. It was founded in 1961, by Ellen Stewart (who is accompanying the players on their European tour). Miss Stewart, a tall, friendly lady of contagious energy, was born in Louisiana. Coming to New York, she was employed as a salesgirl at Saks-Fifth Avenue and rose to become one of that shop's foremost fashion designers. Her brother, Fred Lights, was a fledgling dramatist. When his first play was rejected for Broadway production, Miss Stewart, though knowing little of the theater at that time, decided this should be remedied.

She invested her savings in a theatrical enterprise, taking over a tiny cellar at a Greenwich Village café. These premises had room for only 25



**BAL
VERSAILLES**
Jean Desprez
PARFUMIER
LE PARFUM DU JOUR

Parfum - Parfum de toilette
Eau de Cologne - Sosp
Bath Oil

Scene from
Yeats's
"The Only
Jealousy
of Emer"
performed by
La Mama
Troupe
from New York

spectators and the actors, playing on a bare stage not much larger than a double bed, had to make their entrances and exits from and to the stairway to the street or the adjacent toilets. The initial program included a dramatization of Tennessee Williams's short story "One Arm," and the works of unknown playwrights.

Miss Stewart and her players presented Genet, Beckett, and Ionesco, but more important, they gave Sam Shepard, Morgan Terry, Jean-Claude Van Itallie, Leonard Melfi, Rochelle Owen, Paul Foster and Tom O'Hara their first hearings. "Putz" by Owen proved an enormous success as did Van Itallie's "American Hurrah" and Foster's "Tom Paine" which will soon receive a French production at the Théâtre National Populaire at the Palais de Chaillot.

Ellen Stewart's search and discovery of new writers and new forms of theater have won La Mama an international reputation. The company has paid guest visits to London, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin and the Edinburgh festival. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations have endowed it with a two-story building on Manhattan's Lower East Side. This contains two auditoriums, studios for music, dance and experiments in the technique of Oriental expression (Yoga and the Katha-

kal) and two rehearsal halls. Miss Stewart, an untiring worker, continues her fashion designing and reads some 20 scripts a week.

"Theatrical production has enriched my life," she says. It has also enriched the lives of theater-lovers on both sides of the footlights. She has discovered, in ten years, more American playwrights than the Broadway producers collectively have in 40 seasons. The "La Mama" title of the endeavor speaks her maternal spirit. She is to her theater what Chekhov's "Sea Gull" was to Stanislavsky's Moscow Art Theater, a spur to high attainment.

LONDON THEATER— 'Jezebel'—Worse Than Wicked

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It has not been a good year for musicals. The latest, "Isabel" at the Duchess Theatre, with a score by Galt MacDermot, the composer of "Hair," is a disaster, a depressing and even degrading experience. This, despite music that might, in other circumstances, be regarded as a notable success. Certainly, Mr. MacDermot has a gift for melody and jaunty rhythm that few of his contemporaries can rival.

After one preview, the official opening of the show was delayed for three nights, during which time the leading lady left. I feel that everyone concerned should now go away for a longer period of time to work out what they want to do and decide whether it is worth doing.

To his credit, Mr. MacDermot has realized that "Hair" although it brought the musical kicking and screaming into the present day, was also a dead end. He has tried to go in a new direction, what that direction is would seem to be a secret known only to his collaborator, William Dumas, who wrote the play and the lyrics.

Based on a Grimm fairy tale of a fisherman and his ever-demanding wife, it is a bitter and misanthropic piece of work. Isabel hates children and is obsessed by her guilt at not wanting or aborting them. She is trapped in an experience that continually duplicates itself.

Mind Numbing

Mr. Dumas suggests this by an endlessly repetitious dialogue between her and the man (Carl Rigg), who represents every man in her promiscuous life. "Never very gripping, even at first hearing, these set speeches soon numb the mind."

Thus, with no development of character to hold our interest, the success of the evening depends upon a chorus which comments by song and dance on the action. Except at extraordinary moments when the chorus sings dialogue that has been spoken a moment before, it could as well have stayed in from some other musical, so little relevance does it bear.

While the chorus does not provide any counterpoint, at least it is a welcome relief. The dancing is threadbare and unimaginative, but Maria Popkewicz has a fine song, "Sand," and Helen Chappell belts out a couple of songs as if she really cared.

Others seem to share my doubts. The new leading lady, Carole Rayman, is uncertain enough to resort to parody, playing Isabel with a persistently exaggerated whine. The scenes of (fully-clothed) love-making between her and the man are among the ugliest episodes I've ever seen on any stage.

Perhaps the producers will take a tip from "Hair" which succeeded by jettisoning the plot and story-line and letting the music carry the message. Wisely, for it could have encouraged the wrong sort of audience participation, they have dropped one of the songs listed in the program. It was a number entitled "It Just Can't Be That Bad." It can. It was.

\$12.5 Million to Save Egyptian Temples

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (AP).—An international conference convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has signed a \$12.5 million agreement to salvage the 2,300-year-old temples of Philae.

Philae, an island in the Nile River, is threatened with obliteration as a result of the building of the Aswan High Dam. The conference was attended by the ambassadors of 28 nations contributing funds to the salvage operation.

Opening the conference, UNESCO director general René Maheu of France said: "Philae is part of the cultural heritage of ancient civilization and must be saved."

The United States is not contributing. It does not have diplomatic relations with Egypt. Philae, known as the pearl of Egypt, has eight temples, of pharaonic and Greco-Roman ages. It was sacred to the pharaohs and later to the Romans, who dedicated the monuments to the goddess Isis. The island has been subject to much erosion since the

Aswan Dam was built 60 years ago, but the Soviet-built high dam poses a more serious threat. Currents caused by it could wash the island away completely.

The four-year salvage plan includes the construction of a coffer dam to keep back the river waters while the temples are dismantled and transported rock by rock to the nearby island of Agilkia to be reassembled.

The operation will be undertaken by an Italian firm in conjunction with the High Dam authorities.

MUSIC: Bernstein's Tribute to Beethoven

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Few in the spirit world, it may be assumed, can be anticipating the advent of a new year more fervently than Ludwig van Beethoven. Poor Beethoven! In this bicentenary of his birth he has had to hear all of his greatest works—and some not so great—played again and again. There have been books, exhibitions, seminars, musicalological analyses, lectures, TV documentaries and at least one full-length moving picture, now showing at the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Topping all these demonstrations of admiration, veneration and affection, it seems hardly an exaggeration to say, is the Leonard Bernstein 90-minute TV spectacular broadcast here on Independent Television Saturday night and due for showing in the states by CBS-TV as soon as a sponsor can be found.

It is called, simply, "Beethoven's Birthday, a Celebration in Vienna with Leonard Bern-



Leonard Bernstein.

stein," and was filmed last spring when Bernstein was in Vienna to conduct "Fidelio," the Ninth Symphony and the C-major Piano Concerto, the latter with the conductor doubling as soloist. The producer was ITV's Humphrey Burton, who also collaborated with Bernstein on the commentary.

Bernstein, it need hardly be added, is his own commentator.

It's a production, all right, and it reminded me somehow, of one of the delightful articles Claude Debussy contributed to Paris journals around the turn of the century. Discussing the confidence with which various interpreters claim to have discovered the secret of Beethoven's tempos, he asked how they could be so sure. Had they received word from beyond?

"That," he observed, "would be a courtesy from the other world which would surprise me very much in Beethoven. It is his unhappy spirit wanders occasionally into a concert room, surely it returns to the realms where only the music of the spheres is heard. His noble ancestor, Bach, must say to him, with some severity: 'My little Ludwig, I see by your somnolent rumples that you have again been in disreputable places.'"

Not that there is anything disreputable about this Bernstein-Burton production, although Beethoven himself, for all his awareness of his own worth, would hardly agree that he was "the greatest composer who ever lived." He was too much aware of Bach, Handel, Haydn and Mozart. He was simply the greatest composer of his generation, and he knew it. So did just about everyone else.

He might be embarrassed by all the close-up portraiture, and he certainly would not relish the psychoanalytic discussion of his physical and neurotic infirmities, although to me who cannot speak for him it seems perceptive, intelligent and articulate. But he would be moved by the sincerity and fervor of Bernstein's evangelism, and delighted by the devotion and excellence of the performances.

As an approach to the vexatious problem of presenting classical music on television, this production is one of the most successful I have seen. The use of bits from the Ninth Symphony as background music for the biographical first third is effective. A collage of rehearsal and actual performance episodes captures nicely the

essence of "Fidelio." Only the closing choral apotheosis of the Ninth Symphony fails, afraid of a producer's reluctance to hold any camera angle for more than a few seconds.

As always, where Leonard Bernstein is concerned, there are flirtations with high camp, notably the last descending passage of the concerto where he nearly winds up on the floor. His exegesis of "Fidelio" sometimes suggests a Milton: Cross stopping the action to tell us what it's all about. But one has to remember that this is a program addressed to millions rather than to the initiated thousands. And no one—not even Walter Damrosch—has ever talked to the millions more articulately or, for that matter, more intelligently than Leonard Bernstein.

Mappin & Webb
are proud to present their collection
of Rare Old English Silver

Their fine Mappin & Webb watches also
VACHERON-CONSTANTIN, AUDEMARS-PIGUET, ROLEX, OMEGA,
LONGINES, JAEGER-LECOULTRE, ETERNA-MATIC, CORUM, CHOPARD.

Antique silver

Modern silver and silver plate, jewellery, gifts
20-25% special export discount
1, Rue de la Paix - Paris 2^e - tél.: 075-48-30

**FOR CHRISTMAS
THINK ABOUT HER!**



Rety
dresses Rety
coats Rety
furs Rety
bags Rety
pull-overs Rety
shoes Rety

4 fantastic dream floors
54 rue du Faubourg St-Honoré - 265.55.90

**MAXI MINK
COAT**
Export price: \$1,100
MARIE-MARTINE
2 rue de Valenciennes - Paris 10



**ONLY
AIRPORT
DUTY
FREE
SHOPPING CENTER**

**That's right.
You're heading in the right direction.**

You won't find many places like the Airport's Shopping Center. It is quite unique, especially if you're in a hurry... All you need... everything you've ever thought of buying is conveniently located at your fingertips.

Gifts for personal and business acquaintances on arrival... Souvenirs to take home when you leave... all within a 100-yard radius (and don't forget, on your way home, you can buy tax-free: quite a saving, most-as-pas?).

Perfumes, Spices, Leather goods, Jewellery and Watches, CIGARETTES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, Newspapers and Magazines, Records, Radio, Gramophones, Toys, Antiques, Fashion Accessories, Cosmetics, and all your services:
Bars, Restaurants, Movie Theater, Games room for relaxation, Passenger Insurance, Hairdressers, Self Drive Cars: Volvo, Alfa, European, Mercedes.

AEROPORT DE PARIS
Direction de l'Exploitation - Service Commerces - Boite Postale 103 - Aéroport d'Orly-86

ROLEX



OJ. PERRI
Watchmaker Jeweler
33 Rue Royale - OPE 24-24
33 Av. Victor-Hugo - PAS 17

MIA★VIC
★ 21 RUE BONAPARTE ★
COUTURE
TELEPHONE : 033.23.80
METRO : 3-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS

**JANSEI
boutique**

Superlative
Gifts
of course!

A distinguished
gift collection, at price
for every budget

9 rue Royale, Paris 8
between Concorde and Made.
205-55-33
Jansen also in New York & São

SERBEF

SHIRTMAKER
Les plus belles crav.
de Paris

Tel.: 225-06-31
78 AV. des CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
(Lido Arcades - Boutique
PARIS

SOEBEF

La Distinction Française
TIES-HANDKERCHIEFS-SCARF

Tel.: 073-82-02
2, PLACE VENDÔME
PARIS

**AUTHORS WANT
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER**

Leading book publisher seeks many
of all types: fiction, non-fiction,
scholarly and religious works, etc.
Authors welcomed. Send for free
S-2, VASTAGE Press, 128 W. 21 St
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.

Herald Tribune
Published by The New York Times and The Tribune Company

**On a 6-month subscription
you save \$6.00 to \$21.00**
(DEPENDING ON COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE)

**at the
25% DISCOUNT**
FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Circulation Department, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21 Rue de la Paix-2e, Paris-2e.
Please enter my subscription by mail on the 25% Special Introductory Discount.
☐ 6 months ☐ 12 months
Please print in block letters.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

☐ Check or money order enclosed. ☐ Please send a Payment by check or money order to International Herald Tribune.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATE

	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
Austria (incl.)	\$ 805.00	\$1,610.00
Belgium	\$ 1,100.00	\$2,200.00
Denmark (incl. D.K.)	\$175.00	\$350.00
Finland (incl.)	\$ 25.00	\$50.00
France	\$ 25.00	\$50.00
Germany	\$ 25.00	\$50.00
Greece (incl.)	\$ 112.50	\$225.00
Italy (incl.)	\$ 75.00	\$150.00
Japan (incl.)	\$ 25.00	\$50.00
Sweden (incl. Sw.Ed.)	\$175.00	\$350.00
Switzerland	\$ 25.00	\$50.00
Turkey (incl.)	\$ 25.00	\$50.00
U.S.A. (incl.)	\$ 25.00	\$50.00
Other Europe (incl.)	\$ 25.00	\$50.00

Prices quoted above in local currency may be paid in dollars.
THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

London, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Tokyo, Hong Kong. And Security Pacific International Bank, New York.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1970 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1970 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

Seagram's V.O. Canadian.
Order it instead
of your usual whisky.
Just once.

And you'll be back for more.
Why? Because anyone who appreciates fine
whisky appreciates a smooth drink. And
Seagram's V.O. is smooth. So smooth, in fact,
that in America more people prefer V.O.
than any other brand of imported whisky.



Transamerica Corporation

\$50,000,000

Five Year Eurodollar Loan

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Bankers Trust Company

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LIMITED

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA TRUST

CORPORATION LIMITED

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

BANKING GROUP LIMITED

FIRST WESTERN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK

BANQUE BELGE LIMITED

BARCLAYS BANK OF CALIFORNIA

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	First	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
GE	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
General Electric	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
GE	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
General Electric	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.15 1/2
Barley	bu	1.15 1/2
Corn	bu	1.15 1/2
Soybeans	bu	1.15 1/2
Wool	lb	1.15 1/2
Cotton	lb	1.15 1/2
Gold	oz	1.15 1/2
Silver	oz	1.15 1/2
Crude Oil	barrel	1.15 1/2
Natural Gas	cu ft	1.15 1/2
Aluminum	lb	1.15 1/2
Copper	lb	1.15 1/2
Zinc	lb	1.15 1/2
Lead	lb	1.15 1/2
Nickel	lb	1.15 1/2
Iron Ore	ton	1.15 1/2
Steel	ton	1.15 1/2

This Could be the Most Profitable \$2 You Ever Invested

Let us help you become acquainted first hand with America's leading investment advisory periodicals. By mailing the coupon below (or writing on your letter head) you will receive—at handling cost—two weekly mailings of the Value Line Investment Survey.

From experience we know that all of the investment help in Value Line cannot be appreciated without actually seeing the Survey itself. Our new Europe servicing center in Geneva is ready to handle your requests swiftly and surely.

Value Line's disciplined approach to stock analysis permits the subscriber to assess each of 1400 issues at any time in the light of his specific portfolio objectives. A model of organization and presentation, Value Line is so easy to use that it saves you, rather than costs you, time.

An efficient air-freight relay system assures timeliness at no extra cost to you.

But see for yourself. Send the coupon today for your sample copies.

To: THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
Case 200 Enx-Vives,
CH 1211 Geneva 6, Suisse.

Please send me 2 weekly copies of The Value Line Investment Survey. I enclose \$2.00 (or equivalent) to cover handling cost.

Name: _____
Street: _____
City: _____
Country: _____

MAD INTERNATIONAL FUND in liquidation

Shareholders are informed:

- That by resolution of the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company held on 24 November 1970, by deed of Maitre Roger WIRTH, notary in Luxembourg, published in the Mémorial Recueil Spécial of 7th December, 1970, the company has been dissolved effective 27th November 1970 subject to execution by the directors and officers of the company of certain actions decided by said general meeting;
- That these conditions have been fulfilled and that the company is therefore dissolved and is in liquidation effective 27th November, 1970;
- That the undersigned have been appointed liquidators of the company and have commenced their functions on 27th November, 1970;
- That after consideration of dividends receivable and certain amounts payable, the net assets of the dissolved company, available for distribution, consist of shares of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Luxembourg, having its registered office in Luxembourg 14, rue d'Alger;
- That the liquidators have been authorized and instructed to distribute said shares to the shareholders of the Company by distribution in kind;
- That pursuant to certain action effected prior to 27th November, 1970:
 - The capital of the company is represented by 7,239,911 shares all having the same value, the net asset of which as of 25th November, 1970, was U.S. \$8.43 per share; that such information was confirmed by PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. in their report dated 25th November, 1970;
 - According to notarial deed, passed by Maitre Cécile HELLINCKX, notary in Luxembourg of 25th November, 1970, published in the Mémorial Recueil Spécial of 7th December, 1970, the company has subscribed for 4,944,141 shares of the above mentioned UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND at a subscription price of U.S. \$10.621443 per share including issue premium and that it has purchased on 25th November, 1970, at the same price 250,000 shares of the said UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND;
 - In accordance, the assets of the company included 4,844,141 shares of said UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND;
 - That the liquidation operations will require the sale of 10,149 shares of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND so that the assets of the company, available for exchange, will consist of 4,743,992 shares of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND;
 - That each share of the company thus will entitle to 0.604414 share of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND with coupons N. 4 and following attached thereto;
 - That, as UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND does not issue any fractional shares, shareholders may either purchase the fractional part missing to the full number of shares to which each shareholder is entitled, or sell any fraction of shares, such acquisition and sale to be effected at the net asset value of the shares of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND on the date of exchange;
 - That consequently the shareholders are requested:
 - To deposit their bearer shares with coupons Nos. 2 and following attached thereto and/or the certificates for registered shares of the company prior to 31st January, 1971, with the financial institutions mentioned hereafter;
 - To indicate on the form which shall be made available to them for that purpose, whether they wish to acquire the missing fraction up to the full number of shares of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND, or whether they wish to sell the fraction of shares to which they are entitled;
 - That the financial institutions entitled to proceed to such exchange operations are the following:
 - BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG, 10 A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg;
 - BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, 6, Piazza della Scala, Milano, and in all its branches in Italy;
 - BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA, 6, Piazza Alessandro Manzoni, Lugano;
 - BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS, 3, rue d'Antin, Paris;
 - BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS, 6 rue de Hollande, Genève.
- That in the event that shareholders do not deposit their shares prior to the above indicated date, the liquidators will be entitled to deposit the shares of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND which shall not have been attributed, provided that they shall inform the shareholders, at the close of liquidation, of the deposit of such shares and of the place at which such shares shall be to the disposal of shareholders during a period of five years.

Luxembourg, 16th December, 1970.
The Liquidators:
R. ARNDT Ch. MONTBRUN G. KROB

an Markets

Market	Price
London	1.15 1/2
Paris	1.15 1/2
Frankfurt	1.15 1/2
Zurich	1.15 1/2
Basel	1.15 1/2
Geneva	1.15 1/2
Brussels	1.15 1/2
Amsterdam	1.15 1/2
Stockholm	1.15 1/2
Copenhagen	1.15 1/2
Helsinki	1.15 1/2
Tallinn	1.15 1/2
Riga	1.15 1/2
Vilnius	1.15 1/2
Moscow	1.15 1/2
Novosibirsk	1.15 1/2
Yekaterinburg	1.15 1/2
Novokuznetsk	1.15 1/2
Kemerovo	1.15 1/2
Chelyabinsk	1.15 1/2
Sverdlovsk	1.15 1/2
Perm	1.15 1/2
Izhevsk	1.15 1/2
Ufa	1.15 1/2
Samara	1.15 1/2
Saratov	1.15 1/2
Volgograd	1.15 1/2
Rostov	1.15 1/2
Yaroslavl	1.15 1/2
Ivanovo	1.15 1/2
Gorky	1.15 1/2
Nizhny Novgorod	1.15 1/2
Penza	1.15 1/2
Samarkand	1.15 1/2
Tashkent	1.15 1/2
Bishkek	1.15 1/2
Dushanbe	1.15 1/2
Almaty	1.15 1/2
Novosibirsk	1.15 1/2
Yekaterinburg	1.15 1/2
Novokuznetsk	1.15 1/2
Kemerovo	1.15 1/2
Chelyabinsk	1.15 1/2
Sverdlovsk	1.15 1/2
Perm	1.15 1/2
Izhevsk	1.15 1/2
Ufa	1.15 1/2
Samara	1.15 1/2
Saratov	1.15 1/2
Volgograd	1.15 1/2
Rostov	1.15 1/2
Yaroslavl	1.15 1/2
Ivanovo	1.15 1/2
Gorky	1.15 1/2
Nizhny Novgorod	1.15 1/2
Penza	1.15 1/2
Samarkand	1.15 1/2
Tashkent	1.15 1/2
Bishkek	1.15 1/2
Dushanbe	1.15 1/2
Almaty	1.15 1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price
US Govt 104-01	104.01
US Govt 104-02	104.02
US Govt 104-03	104.03
US Govt 104-04	104.04
US Govt 104-05	104.05
US Govt 104-06	104.06
US Govt 104-07	104.07
US Govt 104-08	104.08
US Govt 104-09	104.09
US Govt 104-10	104.10
US Govt 104-11	104.11
US Govt 104-12	104.12
US Govt 104-13	104.13
US Govt 104-14	104.14
US Govt 104-15	104.15
US Govt 104-16	104.16
US Govt 104-17	104.17
US Govt 104-18	104.18
US Govt 104-19	104.19
US Govt 104-20	104.20
US Govt 104-21	104.21
US Govt 104-22	104.22
US Govt 104-23	104.23
US Govt 104-24	104.24
US Govt 104-25	104.25
US Govt 104-26	104.26
US Govt 104-27	104.27
US Govt 104-28	104.28
US Govt 104-29	104.29
US Govt 104-30	104.30
US Govt 104-31	104.31
US Govt 104-32	104.32
US Govt 104-33	104.33
US Govt 104-34	104.34
US Govt 104-35	104.35
US Govt 104-36	104.36
US Govt 104-37	104.37
US Govt 104-38	104.38
US Govt 104-39	104.39
US Govt 104-40	104.40
US Govt 104-41	104.41
US Govt 104-42	104.42
US Govt 104-43	104.43
US Govt 104-44	104.44
US Govt 104-45	104.45
US Govt 104-46	104.46
US Govt 104-47	104.47
US Govt 104-48	104.48
US Govt 104-49	104.49
US Govt 104-50	104.50
US Govt 104-51	104.51
US Govt 104-52	104.52
US Govt 104-53	104.53
US Govt 104-54	104.54
US Govt 104-55	104.55
US Govt 104-56	104.56
US Govt 104-57	104.57
US Govt 104-58	104.58
US Govt 104-59	104.59
US Govt 104-60	104.60
US Govt 104-61	104.61
US Govt 104-62	104.62
US Govt 104-63	104.63
US Govt 104-64	104.64
US Govt 104-65	104.65
US Govt 104-66	104.66
US Govt 104-67	104.67
US Govt 104-68	104.68
US Govt 104-69	104.69
US Govt 104-70	104.70
US Govt 104-71	104.71
US Govt 104-72	104.72
US Govt 104-73	104.73
US Govt 104-74	104.74
US Govt 104-75	104.75
US Govt 104-76	104.76
US Govt 104-77	104.77
US Govt 104-78	104.78
US Govt 104-79	104.79
US Govt 104-80	104.80
US Govt 104-81	104.81
US Govt 104-82	104.82
US Govt 104-83	104.83
US Govt 104-84	104.84
US Govt 104-85	104.85
US Govt 104-86	104.86
US Govt 104-87	104.87
US Govt 104-88	104.88
US Govt 104-89	104.89
US Govt 104-90	104.90
US Govt 104-91	104.91
US Govt 104-92	104.92
US Govt 104-93	104.93
US Govt 104-94	104.94
US Govt 104-95	104.95
US Govt 104-96	104.96
US Govt 104-97	104.97
US Govt 104-98	104.98
US Govt 104-99	104.99
US Govt 105-00	105.00

European Gold Markets

Market	Price
London	1.15 1/2
Paris	1.15 1/2
Frankfurt	1.15 1/2
Zurich	1.15 1/2
Basel	1.15 1/2
Geneva	1.15 1/2
Brussels	1.15 1/2
Amsterdam	1.15 1/2
Stockholm	1.15 1/2
Copenhagen	1.15 1/2
Helsinki	1.15 1/2
Tallinn	1.15 1/2
Riga	1.15 1/2
Vilnius	1.15 1/2
Moscow	1.15 1/2
Novosibirsk	1.15 1/2
Yekaterinburg	1.15 1/2
Novokuznetsk	1.15 1/2
Kemerovo	1.15 1/2
Chelyabinsk	1.15 1/2
Sverdlovsk	1.15 1/2
Perm	1.15 1/2
Izhevsk	1.15 1/2
Ufa	1.15 1/2
Samara	1.15 1/2
Saratov	1.15 1/2
Volgograd	1.15 1/2
Rostov	1.15 1/2
Yaroslavl	1.15 1/2
Ivanovo	1.15 1/2
Gorky	1.15 1/2
Nizhny Novgorod	1.15 1/2
Penza	1.15 1/2
Samarkand	1.15 1/2
Tashkent	1.15 1/2
Bishkek	1.15 1/2
Dushanbe	1.15 1/2
Almaty	1.15 1/2

Bank Stocks

Bank	Price
Bank of Am. N.Y.	1.15 1/2
Bank of Montreal	1.15 1/2
Bank of Toronto	1.15 1/2
Bank of Canada	1.15 1/2
Bank of Nova Scotia	1.15 1/2
Bank of New South Wales	1.15 1/2
Bank of Western Australia	1.15 1/2
Bank of New Zealand	1.15 1/2
Bank of South Africa	1.15 1/2
Bank of India	1.15 1/2
Bank of China	1.15 1/2
Bank of Japan	1.15 1/2
Bank of Korea	1.15 1/2
Bank of Taiwan	1.15 1/2
Bank of Hong Kong	1.15 1/2
Bank of Shanghai	1.15 1/2
Bank of Canton	1.15 1/2
Bank of Hankow	1.15 1/2
Bank of Tientsin	1.15 1/2
Bank of Peking	1.15 1/2
Bank of Tsingtao	1.15 1/2
Bank of Harbin	1.15 1/2
Bank of Manchuria	1.15 1/2
Bank of Korea	1.15 1/2
Bank of Taiwan	1.15 1/2
Bank of Hong Kong	1.15 1/2
Bank of Shanghai	1.15 1/2
Bank of Canton	1.15 1/2
Bank of Hankow	1.15 1/2
Bank of Tientsin	1.15 1/2
Bank of Peking	1.15 1/2
Bank of Tsingtao	1.15 1/2
Bank of Harbin	1.15 1/2
Bank of Manchuria	1.15 1/2

ITT Aetna Corporation

Subordinated Notes due December 1, 1974-1985

With Warrants to Purchase 50,000 Shares of Common Stock of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

Direct placement of the above Notes was negotiated by the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Lazard Frères & Co.

December 22, 1970

ITT Thorp Corporation

Subordinated Notes due December 1, 1974-1985

With Warrants to Purchase 50,000 Shares of Common Stock of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

Direct placement of the above Notes was negotiated by the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Lazard Frères & Co.

December 22, 1970

odollars

Market	Price
London	1.15 1/2
Paris	1.15 1/2
Frankfurt	1.15 1/2
Zurich	1.15 1/2
Basel	1.15 1/2
Geneva	1.15 1/2
Brussels	1.15 1/2
Amsterdam	1.15 1/2
Stockholm	1.15 1/2
Copenhagen	1.15 1/2
Helsinki	1.15 1/2
Tallinn	1.15 1/2
Riga	1.15 1/2
Vilnius	1.15 1/2
Moscow	1.15 1/2
Novosibirsk	1.15 1/2
Yekaterinburg	1.15 1/2
Novokuznetsk	1.15 1/2
Kemerovo	1.15 1/2
Chelyabinsk	1.15 1/2
Sverdlovsk	1.15 1/2
Perm	1.15 1/2
Izhevsk	1.15 1/2
Ufa	1.15 1/2
Samara	1.15 1/2
Saratov	1.15 1/2
Volgograd	1.15 1/2
Rostov	1.15 1/2
Yaroslavl	1.15 1/2
Ivanovo	1.15 1/2
Gorky	1.15 1/2
Nizhny Novgorod	1.15 1/2
Penza	1.15 1/2
Samarkand	1.15 1/2
Tashkent	1.15 1/2
Bishkek	1.15 1/2
Dushanbe	1.15 1/2
Almaty	1.15 1/2

Italian Leather Goods EXHIBITION

From 16th to 20th January 1971 at the Pavillon 30 (Piazza 6 Febbraio), in the Milan Fair grounds, will be displayed the novelty samples for Spring/Summer, 1971.

Apply in time for "buyers cards" to:

Segreteria Generale del MIPEL

Via G. Leopardi, 14 - 20123 MILANO (Italy)

Tel. 872.120-872.182-898.372

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: OLDER AHEAD HEREBY UNRULY

Yesterday's Answer: *What they said when Venus of Milo came to town—YOU GOTTA HAND IT TO HER!*

ACROSS									
1 Ducks	6 Peer	10 Ingenuity	14 Plasters	15 Elm or oak	16 Rat	17 Toasting need	18 Poise	19 "Woe —"	20 "Made an analysis
22 Photo	23 Prove false	25 Fix up, as a play	27 Pallid	28 Most recent	29 Primp	30 "It tolls for thee" poet	31 Sally Rand's prop	34 Gramposes	35 Common Latin abbr.
36 Goffer's word	37 Oriental holiday	38 On a —	40 Arthur Tracy's theme song	41 Bred	43 Projecting window	44 Holdup-man's need	45 Soprano Emma	46 Castro or Tito: Abbr.	47 Cornet valves
50 Pioneer movie director	51 Turkish weight	52 Red dye	56 Headliner	57 Grape juice	58 Indian coin	59 — de combat	60 Anglo-Saxon slave	61 Sudden movement	DOWN
1 Child's game	2 Photo lab abbr.	3 — standstill	4 Deceased relatives of Cadillac	5 Meeting	6 Miss Kett of comics	7 — of sunshine	8 Backward movement	9 Disappoint	10 Blouses
11 "— to Say," Mathis song	12 Daughter David	13 Progress	21 Stitch	23 Guitar-p term	24 Anti-air proposal	26 Letter	27 Name for	28 Observe	30 Skid Row
32 TV comic Johnson	33 Approach	36 Sends w/ another	38 Calendar	39 Plan	40 Complair people	42 Organic compound	43 — pole	44 Pony	46 Kind of c
48 Give a w/ berth to	49 Inspid	53 Bath	54 Comperat suffix	55 Trapeze insurance					

Art Buchwald

My Name's Howard

WASHINGTON—Every man has one big dream in him that keeps him going for all of his life. My dream is quite a simple one:

I'm taking an airplane from Las Vegas to Paradise Island in the Bahamas, and sitting next to me is a gaunt, thin man with a mustache. He is wearing a white shirt open at the collar, an old sweater, an unpressed pair of slacks and tennis sneakers.

"Hi," I say in my dream, sticking out my hand, "My name is Art."

He refuses to shake hands but mutters, "My name is Howard."

"Howard what?" I ask, trying to be friendly.

"Just Howard," he snarls. "Now if you don't mind, I have private detective reports to read."

"What business are you in, Howard?"

"A little bit of this, a little bit of that. I buy and sell states," he said.

"You mean estates, don't you?"

"I said states and I mean

states." He is becoming angry again.

"I try to get on his good side. 'You seen any good movies lately?'"

"The only movie I've seen lately is 'The Outlaw' with Jane Russell."

"Oh? How did you like it?"

"I think it's one of the greatest films ever made," Howard says.

"So do I," I tell him.

"You do?" For the first time he smiles.

"Yes sir. It's been 20 years and I still can't get Jane Russell's performance out of my mind."

I can see Howard is starting to warm up.

"I was hoping they'd show it on this flight," he says confidently.

"Wouldn't that be something," I say.

We have nothing to talk about for a few minutes and then I say, "What do you think of Las Vegas?"

"It's a nice place to own, but I wouldn't want to live there," he replies.

"That's a good one," I say, slipping Howard's knee. "Where do you stay in Las Vegas?"

"I have the choice of many hotels, but I usually stay at the Desert Inn on the top floor because I like the view."

"Do you gamble?"

"Sort of, but I never go near the tables," he says.

"That's a good idea," I say. "Stick with the slot machines and they can't hurt you."

We lapse into silence again. I notice Howard is writing notes on yellow legal-size pads. Then he crumples up a page and starts all over.

"Having trouble?" I ask.

"I'm trying to fire a guy, and I don't know how to say it in a nice way."

By this time our plane is landing in Nassau. While I'm gathering up my things, Howard dashes off the plane. I notice he has left his briefcase behind.

"I try to run after him, but he has already jumped into a limousine."

"Howard, Howard," I yell, "you forgot your briefcase."

"I don't need it," he yells as the limo pulls out. "You can have it."

I open the briefcase when I get to my hotel room and, to my surprise and joy, find \$100 million, all in new 1,000 dollar bills.

\$21.96 Million

In Art Sold At Auction

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Christie's, the British fine art auctioneers, announced today a record fall turnover of \$21.96 million (\$21,960,000).

This was 25 percent up on last year's comparable season, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 18. The previous figure was \$17.3 million (\$17,300,000).

The latest turnover figure included \$2.5 million (\$2,500,000) from overseas sales—in Montreal, Calgary (Canada), Sydney, Melbourne, Rome and Geneva.

The high point of Christie's fall sales was the \$2,310,000 (\$2,310,000) paid by Widenstein's of New York for Velasquez's portrait of Juan de Pareja.

Gentele: The Met Should Be an American Institution

By Raymond Ericson

NEW YORK (NYT).—The biggest news on the music scene here was made a few days ago by the Metropolitan Opera, which announced that Göran Gentele, 53, would succeed Rudolf Bing as its general manager at the end of June, 1971. Mr. Gentele, whose name is pronounced Yer-ahn Geo-teh-leh, with a hard G, is general manager and director of the Royal Opera House in Stockholm. His appointment came as a surprise. Among the many people rumored to be candidates for the post, he was not mentioned until a few weeks before the announcement. His contract is for five years.

He started out as an actor with the Stockholm Royal Dramatic Theater in 1940, later becoming a director. As a director, he moved on to the opera company in 1950, and in 1963 he became general manager. The company has won an international reputation through appearances at Covent Garden in London, Hamburg, Munich and Expo 67 at Montreal. Next season it will perform in Leningrad.

A slim, moderately tall man, with a natural manner at once cordial and businesslike, Mr. Gentele talked of the new ideas he has been able to formulate about the Met since his brief acquaintance with it. Most interesting was the fact that he would like to stage an opera for the company when he joins it, something he still does in Stockholm.

This was not a matter of ego. "It's a way of getting to know the staff," he said in fluent English.

National Institutions

This may have a bearing on Mr. Gentele's handling of labor-management relations, one of the Met's big problems. In Sweden, where strikes have been uncommon until now because of ongoing discussions between management and unions, the opera house has had no trouble, although wildcat strikes have begun to spring up in industry in recent years.

Mr. Gentele acknowledges the Met's reputation as an international company.

But, he says, "it should be a national institution as well. Americans go to sing in Europe and Europeans come to sing here. It doesn't make sense. Why import designers from Europe when you have some of the best ones here? If your government becomes proud of it as a great American institution, perhaps it will give it the financial support it needs."

Collaboration

"With enough support, you can make the ticket prices reasonable and attract the younger people. Opera can be considered to have a folk tradition; there is no reason it couldn't be as popular as a sport such as hockey. People react with the same enthusiasm." For the sake of young audiences in Stockholm, he has liberalized the code of dress—people are allowed to attend without the if they want. And he will follow the same course at the Met.

The director hopes that there will be collaboration between the constituents of Lincoln Center, something which has been noticeably absent to date. He believes, for example, that the Met should have a small theater where contemporary or experimental opera can be presented, not just occasionally but on a regular basis. He did not mention the Julliard Theater, which would be ideal for this purpose, but it seemed to be in his mind. The theater belongs to the Julliard School, but beyond that there is the fact that it is a nonunion house. There would be complications if the unionized Met were allowed to use it.

Mr. Gentele would not say much about repertory. "There is no point in discussing it now," he said. "I have to be realistic about it, and I don't know enough about the company yet. What would I say as an ideal season? There is no such thing. A season is like a menu, and you have to vary what you serve from one season to the next. A year is related to the one before and the one after. When I plan a season, I'm always thinking in terms of four or five years." He would, of course, keep "the classics,"



Göran Gentele
Met manager.

the evergreens." He is sympathetic to contemporary opera. His company commissions a work annually from Swedish and other composers. Next season in Stockholm he will present György Ligeti's first opera, "Kiviera," which he thinks may be interesting enough to be worth presenting here.

Contemporary

"I know people are afraid of contemporary opera," he said, "but you have to move with the times. In Stockholm in 1959, I produced 'Anisara,' by the late Karl-Birger Blomdahl. It is set aboard a doomed spaceship and the score is partly electronic. We have played it over a hundred times, and now it seems like a classic. I can even sing some of the tunes."

"There aren't any Swedish operas I would consider doing here except perhaps Lars Johan Werle's 'The Journey,' which was recently given in Hamburg."

In Stockholm he has presented such works as Berg's "Wozzeck," which is in the Met's repertory, and Busoni's "Doktor Faust" and Berlioz's "The Trojans." "Berlioz was a genius," he said. "Even today 'The Trojans' sometimes sounds avant-garde." The sentiment inspires the hope that he will stage it at the Met someday.

"Wouldn't it be nice," he ended, "if Bernstein were to compose an opera for the Met and Jerry Robbins were to stage it?"

PEOPLE: All's Well That Ends Well

Cable from Milan, arriving yesterday afternoon:

"For immediate release: Women's Lib to the contrary, American sculptress Marie Zoe Greene-Mercur makes no claim to the music necessary to carry or push a 20-kilo suitcase down the long queue of a station taxi stand. Arrived in Milan from Rome on Italy's crack train, the Setto Bello Sunday her bag deposited by the porter at the head of the queue, she dodged took her place at its end. Next time she looked, her bag had disappeared together with 101 drawings of Greece and 35 of Venice recently included in a one-man show at the New Forms Gallery, Athens. Milan police are at work on it, but Mrs. Greene-Mercur will not make it home for Christmas. She will agitate herceforth for equal muscle as well as equal rights. Would it happen to a man? Signed: Marie Zoe Greene-Mercur."

Cable from Milan, arriving yesterday afternoon:

"Milan police found bag thanks to Milan driver who turned it in. Many thanks to all and happy Christmas. Signed: Marie Zoe Greene-Mercur."



Lester Maddox

Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia says he plans to become a recording artist when he leaves the governor's office in January. Maddox will concentrate on "songs of a patriotic and religious nature." Some of the records will have "a musical background while I'm speaking, and on some I'll be singing with a group." "I hope," adds Maddox, "to become the first ex-governor to sell a million records."

British Prime Minister Edward Heath handled the baton for the 28th time on Sunday for the annual Christmas-carol concert at Broadstairs, his Kentish home town. Heath had returned from his talks with President Nixon on Saturday, just in time to get in two rehearsals with the 19-piece orchestra and choir of 60. A crowd of 800, some from as far away as New Zealand and Canada, jammed the town hall and broke into a chorus of "Rule Britannia" as the PM mounted the podium. "Disgracefully improper behavior," grunted Heath before bending to the task at hand.

An ambulance rushing a premature baby with respiratory trouble to a hospital in Othmar-singen, Switzerland, veered off an icy road last weekend, throwing the driver, the nurse and the incubator containing the baby out of the vehicle and onto the ground. Police said yesterday that nobody was hurt but the baby has been lying normally ever since.

American adventurer Quinn and his crew of women were still missing yesterday, nearly five after they were due to Francisco after a cross-yacht voyage. The Coast Guard announced that no me a ship has reported seeing 48-foot Neophyte Too, an aerial search was mounted for the missing Quinn, 43, who has sailed 40,000 miles in eight years, using 85 women of 23 nations as crew members. Quinn, on Oct. 1, with Japanese girls and one Hawaiian woman as crew, a time advocate of co-ed sailing. Quinn has said that he to disprove the myth women are bad luck sailors.

Alva Long, an Auburn, attorney, is seeking to television sets banned in taverns and cocktail lounges in Washington State grounds that they violate 1930 state law prohibiting and containing clause of radio or "musical music" in licensed premises without a proper license. said nearly all tavern lounges have TV sets by has applied for a license them. The attorney to the cause at the request woman who said she left because her husband spent all day watching televised football games, which he said she said she ed four bars, each one televised football game.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BOISTON TELEVISION
Rent a new 11" color television for your store. Minimum rental 6 months, with complete service and maintenance. Full credit facilities. Write to: BOISTON TELEVISION, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

FRANCE RIVIERA - AGENCY RAYNARD
We are English-speaking Real Estate Agents with knowledge and 20 years experience of the Coast and hinterland. We can offer the best properties for sale or private occupation or development purposes. Also villas, apartments, hotels, etc. Write: AGENCY RAYNARD, 100 Boulevard du Cap, 06-40-ANTIBES, France. Tel. 34-44-34.

FOR HEALTH, COMFORT, HAPPINESS
AMERICAN DIAPER SERVICE
Regular home delivery. Tel. 690-70-91

DISCOUNT UP TO 35% ON FURNITURE
SUITING AND KITCHEN SHOPPING ACROSS THE CITY. Write to: DISCOUNT FURNITURE, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

PERSONALS
DANNY CACCIOPPO contact via phone. American Express, N. Palmer, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

SERVICES
PREGNANCY TEST
and free information service. Send small return air mail or \$2.00. Result by return air mail or \$2.00. Write to: PREGNANCY TEST, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

843-34-52 PARIS & SUBURBS
DAY & NIGHT SERVICE. Installations and transformations, domestic and/or industrial services.

AMERICAN BA English lessons
Classes for all levels. Write to: AMERICAN BA, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

EDUCATION
TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE
3-week intensive courses for English-Speaking teachers. Write to: TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

FRANCE CONVERSATION by audio-visual
Method (listening, speaking, reading, writing). Write to: FRANCE CONVERSATION, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

AUTOMOBILES
WE EXPORT
SECOND-HAND GERMAN CARS. VW, MERCEDES, OPEL, BMW, etc. Write to: WE EXPORT, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL
ARE YOU REALLY A SWINGER?
Then join "SWINGERS 48" no exclusive travel club! Club which offers you more fun, more excitement, more excitement. Write to: SWINGERS 48, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y. Tel. 2-67-11.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS
16th AVENUE RECHERCHER: In high-class building, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens. Write to: 16th AVENUE RECHERCHER, 1000 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y.